THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.
ESTABLISHED IN 1869.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.
Office, North Carolinian Building, Main Street,
One door east of Albemarle House.
Terms, $1.00 a Year. In Advance.
If not paid in advance $1.50 will be charged.
RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One square, one insertion, $1.00; two insertions, $1.50; one month, $2.00; three months, $4.00; six months, $8.00; one year, $12.00.
For larger advertisements liberal contracts will be made.
Business Notices in local column, ten cents a line. Obituary Notices, five cents a line.

The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XXXI. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1899. NUMBER 23.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT
Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Ball Cards, Fancy Show Cards, Posters, Handbills, Programmes, Billheads, Dodgers, Bills of Fare, Wine Cards, Law Cases and Points, Statements, Pamphlets, Circulars, Books, etc., in the latest and neatest styles and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

THE CRY OF THE HEART.

"I want some one to play with me,"
A little toddler cries,
As he looks for a wee joy-sharer,
With tears in the clouded eyes.

"I want some one to love me,
Some one to tell me so."
Be it heart of youth or maiden,
The wish is whispered low.

"I want some one to talk with me;
I am weary of being alone."
Is the silent echo in grandma's heart;
For love she makes her moan.

"Come, partner, let us have our walk,"
Says an old man, bent and tried,
To the faithful dog, whose love he knows
Will never be denied.

The world is full of children,
From one to eighty-one,
Crying for loving comradeship,
The one thing 'neath the sun—

That satisfies the spirit,
And makes all else seem tame;
Be it health, or wealth, or knowledge,
Be it beauty, or wit, or fame.

—Ellen Fracker Pratt, in Washington Star.

MUTINY ON A COOLIE SHIP.

One of the Tragedies of a Branch of the Slave Trade.

When slavery was abolished in the Brazils there sprang up to take its place a traffic hardly less accursed, the coolie trade. The coolie was a Chinaman who agreed to leave his country for a term of years at stated wages, but after a while vessels were fitted out and dispatched to various islands in the Pacific and other seas, and thousands of natives were abducted and sold into perpetual slavery. These abducted people also came to be called coolies. Soon after the trade opened the Chinese government, which received so much for every coolie shipped away, began sending off its offenders and malefactors along with honest laborers. Instead of giving a thief the bastinado he was sent to the coolie barracks; instead of lopping off the head of a pirate he was deported. Among every 500 coolies were at least 100 malefactors, and revolts at sea were of frequent occurrence. In the year 1868 seventeen vessels in the coolie trade were either burned at sea or captured by the natives aboard, and in case of capture not a man was spared.

Our ship, the Princess, of New York, was lying at Macao, south of Hong-Kong, in the fall of 1868, when four different craft were loading with coolies at the same time. Macao was one of the great shipping points, and everything was carried on under the supervision of government officials. I saw a Brazilian brig take on 480 coolies, and a worse lot of men could not possibly have been scraped together in any country. They were to be housed between decks, and the brig carried two cannon and ten soldiers to keep them in subjection. They must be looked after as sharply as convicts on their way to Australia in the old days of the penal settlements. This brig, which was called the Don, got away a week ahead of us, and, through some blunder, with only a few of her water-casks filled. She had head winds for five days, and we finally overtook her before she had made 300 miles on her long voyage. We sighted her as the wind was dying out one afternoon, and were carried down to within a mile of her before we lost steerageway. We could make out her name with the glass, but even without that the odor which came across the water to our nostrils would have proved her a coolie ship. As our captain observed, after shutting up his glass and sniffing the air:

"That smell would settle it if I was deaf, dumb and blind and had no nose; she's a coolie!"

It was about six o'clock, when we lost the breeze, and the crew knocked off for supper and spent the following three hours yarning and smoking. The brig was all right, so far as we could observe, and we had no particular interest in watching her. About nine o'clock, however, we were all startled into sudden activity by a most horrible din from the coolie. It seemed as if two or three hundred voices were yelling in chorus, and the sound did not cease until broken in upon by the reports of firearms.

"I'll tell you exactly what's taking place on board that fellow," said the mate, who had been listening intently. "He's short of water, and the wretches have been put upon half or quarter allowance. They are suffering and desperate, and the crew have had to shoot down some of the leaders. I've seen 200 likely heathens go dead for the want of water, but they didn't die without making a tremendous effort to take the ship. We'll hear from that chap again inside of an hour, and I'll miss my plum duff if he isn't alongside of us before long bartering for fresh water."

The mate was a prophet. In about half an hour there was another chorus of yells, shrieks and curses, and we plainly heard the rattle of chains. Three or four muskets were fired and all was quiet again. But it wasn't yet 10 o'clock when the brig launched a boat, five men got into her, and in a very few minutes she was alongside, and a man who announced himself as the mate of the coolie was on deck. Everybody knew his errand. We had plenty of fresh water, but would our captain spare him a single pint? Most sailors hated coolies as no other class did, and our captain had gone about that evening with round oaths falling off his lips to think that he had one under his nose and was helpless. If he refused to spare the water the poor wretches would die; if he let it go they would be spared for a life of slavery. The man who boarded us was a Spaniard, and he had a surly countenance and disagreeable voice. He didn't beat about the bush at all, but walked up to our captain, who was standing stiffly on the quarter-deck, touched his hat and said:

"I'm mate of the brig yonder and am sent to see if you can spare us a few casks of water. Through a blunder we left Macao short, and we can't put in anywhere until we get a breeze."

"You ought to be ashamed of the business you are in!" exclaimed the captain, as he paced back and forth.

"Every man to his own idea," calmly replied the mate. "The main thing now is to get water for the heathens. If we don't get it, not one of them will be alive by tomorrow night."

Our captain hung out for a while. While he hated to save the coolies to the profit of the traders, he was too merciful to be the indirect cause of their death, and he finally consented to spare five casks of water. Arrangements for the transfer were being made when the furious hubbub of an hour before was repeated, only there was more savageness to it this time. It did not die away as before, but kept increasing in intensity and lasting so long that the mate leaped upon the rail and looked toward the brig and muttered:

"The scoundrels are making a break at last! Why don't the men use the guns?"

His words were followed by the reports of a dozen muskets, and they were still cracking away when some one stood on the rail of the brig and waved his hat in our direction.

"The coolies are loose!" exclaimed the mate as he made for his boat. "That signal is for me, but I'll return for the water as soon as the outbreak is put down."

He was off in a moment, and his men pulled such a stroke that their boat was carried to the brig's side in four or five minutes. She was run under the bows and the men scrambled up over the chains. We knew that the outbreak was serious, for the hubbub increased, and we could see the crew rushing wildly about. There was a continued pop of musketry, and we became so excited that every man in the ship, cook included, hurried aloft to look down upon the stranger's decks. As we lay broadside to each other, and the distance was so short, we could see all that took place. Despite the desperate efforts of the crew, the coolies were finding their way on deck. They were shot and clubbed and hacked, but they came faster than they could be taken care of, and in half an hour from the time the mate's boat left us, the Chinese had possession of at least one-half the brig. They got hold of some of the muskets and cutlasses, and they knew how to use the former as well as the sailors. The forward gratings were pried off and the hold emptied of its living cargo, and during all this time there was fierce fighting in the waist of the brig.

The coolies had no fear, and once loose their savage natures were thoroughly aroused. When they got possession of half the vessel they captured the water-butt on deck, and we saw them drinking with the bullets flying past their ears. The water seemed to add to their desperation, for soon after getting possession of it a hundred or more made a grand rush, armed with every sort of weapon, and after a conflict of five minutes they had possession of the ship. Three of the crew saved their lives for the time being by running aloft, but all the others seemed to have been killed.

You cannot suppose that we were quiet spectators of such a scene. We wanted to be called away to help suppress the outbreak, but our captain had a mortal hatred for coolies and announced that he would not interfere in the slightest. It cut us men, though, to see the crew making a fight against such odds, and gradually falling back and fighting to the last, without getting our help. When the grand rush was made, and the remnant of the crew driven aloft, a sort of groan went through our ship, and more than one man muttered against our captain's policy. When the Chinese got full possession many of them drank sea water, and it was only a short time before a cask of rum was broached and served out to all. When the vile stuff began to take effect fury was let loose aboard the brig. Such a surging to and fro! Such jabbering and shouting and screaming! The bodies of the dead sailors were stripped naked, kicked about the decks and mutilated in the most horrible manner, and then flung overboard. At the very first splash we saw at least a dozen sharks make for the spot, and after that their dorsal fins were cutting the water in every direction.

As I told you before, three of the brig's crew escaped instant death by running aloft, where they were for the time forgotten. They went as high as they could go and concealed themselves as well as possible. They dared not shout to us, but they implored us by gestures to come to their relief, and gave us to understand that the coolies supposed our bark to be loaded with Chinese also, and that we would be attacked in an effort to set them free. They also made it clear, the night being almost as light as day, that the fellows had a score of muskets, and we could easily understand that a sharp cutlass in the hands of a desperate coolie would be a wicked weapon.

"Down with you, lads, and prepare to defend the ship with your lives," called the captain, and every man responded with alacrity.

As we had no firearms of any consequence, everything which could be used as a missile or weapon was speedily gathered, and every utensil in which water could be heated was placed on the stove in the cook's galley. We opened the midship-hatch and broke out of the cargo a lot of pressed brick which had been ordered by a contractor at Singapore. They weighed about five pounds each, and we piled up a thousand or more at different points on the deck. We were still handling the bricks when the Chinese suddenly remembered the three sailors in the rigging of the brig, and eight or ten started aloft after them. The sailors called out to our captain for God's sake to come to their relief, and he answered them tha our own position was so full of peril that he did not dare send off a boat. The coolies were very agile fellows, and as they drew near the sailors we saw the latter were preparing to leap into the sea. The idea was appalling, not only on account of the great height, but those wicked dorsal fins were cutting the water about the brig in a way to make us shiver. The moment finally came when the first sailor dropped from the end of a yard, and he was speedily followed by his companions. Each struck the water with an awful splash, went out of sight, and nothing further was seen of them. If they were stunned by the fall so much the better.

It was about 11 o'clock when the coolies, made ready to attack us. The brig had three boats which they could get at, and each boat was crowded with men. They had muskets, cutlasses, capstan-bars, belaying pins and other weapons, and while they were making preparations they kept up a yelling and whooping which would have done credit to Indians. Those who were to remain aboard deiled and taunted us and evidently considered us certain victims. I don't think any man of us felt what people call fear as we saw the three boats leave the brig and pull toward us, but we could be forgiven for doubting whether we had strength to beat them off. The boats kept together, and it was evident that they meant to board on the same side. This was the better for us. Our bricks and other weapons were hastily moved, and while we were at this work the captain stood on the rail and shouted to the coolies and warned them to keep off. The answer to this was a shot from a musket, and the bullet whistled so close to his head that he lost no time in getting off the rail. We saw that we had got to fight, and we were as ready as we could be when they laid us aboard. Fortunately for us they had no strategy about them, but the three boats pulled together for our bows and hooked on in a crowd. The bark had very high bulwarks, and the Chinese, even with their muskets, could do us no damage. We had but one point to defend, and a score of brickbats and a couple of pails of hot water took the sand out of the crowd pretty quick. In three minutes after getting under our bows they realized that they had cut out a larger job than they could manage, and they were a well-scalded set as they let go and pulled to the brig.

Three-fifths of the crowd had been left on board, and the failure of the attack was greeted with such yells as mortal man never heard before. The boats were not hauled up at all, and the beaten coolies were no sooner aboard the brig than a terrific fight took place, which did not stop until 25 or 30 had been knocked on the head and flung over to the sharks. About midnight the boats were filled with men to attack us again, but there was a great jabbering and gesticulating, and the plan was finally abandoned. At 1 o'clock the calm was broken, though the breeze which reached us was a light one. The captain weighed all the circumstances in his mind, no doubt, and he came to the conclusion that it was the best way for us to continue our voyage and hope to fall in with a cruiser. The coolies set up a howl of vengeance as we made sail, and that we could not have made friends with them was proved by the fire of musketry which they kept up until we were out of hearing. The brig was turning round and round on her keel when last we saw her, and some of the fellows were aloft trying to loosen the sails. Thirty hours later we met H. M. S. Defiance, and gave her captain the brig's bearings, but it was a full year before I learned any further particulars. After a cruise of a week the man-of-war found the craft bottom up at sea, a long way from where we left her, with never a sign of a human being, dead or alive, in her vicinity. She had probably been caught in a squall, and as the coolies knew nothing of seamanship the brig had turned turtle and drowned them to the last man.—New York Sun.

How the Horses Died.

Having reached the firing-line, many officers left their horses tied to the brush on the sands of San Juan river. Baggage and gun mules were turned loose, and stood stupidly about. There was a constant tweet of bullets coming through the trees from the Spanish position. One horse caught three almost in a bunch; another passed through them, and he lay down on his side, panting desperately. A big gun-mule lay on his side gasping, and another horse sat down like a dog, giving every evidence of great pain. A ball cut the skin on a mule's knee, but he only stamped the leg as though to get rid of a troublesome fly.

The thing about it which was strange to me was that the horses which were untouched seemed sleepy—they gave no evidence of excitement except a slight pricking of the ears toward the hill. One almost wondered if they suspected that things were not right. Even the blood which was all about on the sands, from horses and men, did not have its general effect of scaring them.

Why do not horses die for their country? They do not have a previous intention of so doing—the act is not voluntary. Well, possibly. Neither does a conscript die voluntarily, or a man put war-stamps on checks voluntarily, but it's for the country just the same. A mule does more work for his country and more suffering than a man. It also takes more revenue stamps to keep him going. But why speak of these things? It is sufficent to know that all soldiers respect and honor all mules.—Frederic Remington, in Harper's Weekly.

Found Thirty-Six Years Later.

Says the Hagerstown, Md., Mail: "In the heavy wooden shutter on the Updegraff building is a great minie ball that was disclosed by Alonzo Helferstay painting there. It sticks from one side of the shutter to the other. Mr. Updegraff well remembers when that bullet lodged there, thirty-six years ago. A Union soldier skirmishing here was standing on the Updegraff pavement, then Dorsey corner, when a bullet came up from McLaughlin's stable and passed through him. It lit in the shutter and staid there. The man was taken to the Hagerstown bank, where a silk strand was drawn through the wound. He was then taken to the Washington House, which was a hospital, and later he recovered."

A DANGEROUS REMEDY.

TARIFF REPEAL AS A SOLUTION OF THE TRUST PROBLEM.

To Remove Protective Duties Would Either Be Worthless and Ineffectual, or Else It Would Prove Destructive to American Industries.

To the questions, Is the customs tariff the mother of trusts, as was asserted by Mr. Havemeyer? and Would the repeal of protective duties on articles controlled by trusts render the success of trusts impossible in this country? one of the most thoughtful answers yet given by any of our public men is that of Representative Tawney, of Minnesota, which is printed in the current issue of the American Economist. Mr. Tawney, a conspicuous member of the House Committee on Ways and Means, of which the late Nelson Dingley was Chairman; and which formulated and framed the Dingley tariff law, is a man who evidently thinks before talking. In this respect he differs quite radically from certain other Minnesota talkers and writers, who are strenuous advocates of the repeal of protective duties as a means of smashing the trusts. Ex-statesmen who never had any reputation for brains and editors more or less influenced by commercial considerations take a flying jump and land squarely upon the conclusion that by the removal of protection the trust problem is at once solved. To jump at a conclusion is the easiest of all ways out of a perplexing dilemma. It requires little thought and less knowledge.

But is the trust question so easily settled as all this? Representative Tawney thinks it is not. Briefly stated, his presentment of the proposition is this: The repeal of the protective tariff as a means of smashing the trusts would be either absolutely worthless or else absolutely destructive. If, as is claimed by all free traders, by all mugwumps, and by a few wabbling protectionists, the protective policy has outlived its usefulness in the United States, and is no longer necessary in order to enable our domestic industries to compete with foreign production, then, as Mr. Tawney clearly points out, the repeal of protective duties would accomplish nothing in restraint or control of trusts. It would be a worthless remedy, for the trusts would continue the even tenor of their way, just as though nothing had happened.

If, on the contrary, protection is essential as a means of assuring the possession of the great home market to the domestic producer, then the removal of protection would, while undoubtedly smashing the trusts, at the same time smash our vast industrial system, and by so doing would drive domestic production out of the field and leave our consumers wholly at the mercy of foreign trusts not amenable to regulation and control through the operation of our domestic laws.

Such is the alternative. Either protection is or is not needed. Either the trusts of the United States could get along equally well without it, or else its repeal would wreck the domestic trusts and also wreck domestic industries. This is a consummation which might prove acceptable to free traders and mugwumps; but would it prove acceptable to the country as a whole? Half-hearted protectionist writers and ex-statesmen who think they think would do well to follow Representative Tawney's example, and give this question serious consideration before they become so cocksure of having solved the trust problem by the abandonment of protection.

They Will Be Regulated.

The family of trusts doubtless needs regulation. Provision has already been made to control pools and combinations in restriction of trade and the like, but the problem still to be solved is what interference can the Government interpose against large capitalizations—against the outright purchase of many small concerns for the purpose of concentrating and simplifying management, cheapening production and enlarging trade? Meanwhile the parentage of trusts is still in doubt, even through the protective tariff has been cleared of responsibility for the progeny, but there is reason to believe that trusts are simply the outgrowth of business enterprise.—Kansas City (Kan.) Journal.

The Deep, Full Breath.

The year 1899 may be considered as the time of our "second wind." Last year we took a deep breath of protection prosperity and eclipsed all previous records. This year there was nothing to do but to eclipse 1898, and we proceeded to do it. We have taken in the full, deep breath which always carries the runner in a race to victory. Our commercial rivals may as well drop out, for the close of 1899 will see the United States the winner by a good margin in the industrial contest.

"Well Done!"

The Iowa Republicans took no backward step when they indorsed in decided fashion the administration of President McKinley and the colonial policy. Sound money was placed in the foreground, the Dingley tariff approved and the trusts denounced. When the roll of all the States has been called, it will be a unanimous "well done" which he will have received.—Grand Rapids (Mich.) Herald.

A Transient Commercial Craze.

If we believed that the creation of trusts would be a permanent feature of our economic system, we might share in the alarm expressed by some timid persons. We do not; we regard them as a merely transient commercial craze, which will die of exhaustion. The commerce of this country is altogether too great to be kept under control by any one set of men acting upon a single industry. The trade of the United States has passed that stage just as it has passed the stage when the wheat product of this country can be cornered.—Seattle (Wash.) Post Intelligencer.

Not Qualified to Judge.

Benedict—I have about decided to go to Mexico for the summer. Bachelor—Why, that's the hottest place on the face of the earth. Benedict—Excuse me; but you're not married.—Richmond Dispatch.

BRYAN'S CONCESSIONS.

Not Anxious to Pose Again as an Enemy of the Protective Policy.

Perhaps the most noteworthy thing about Mr. Bryan's very unnoteworthy speech at the Chicago trust conference was his statement that the removal of the protective tariff would not solve the trust problem. Mr. Bryan has of late shown a readiness to accommodate his ideas to the necessities attendant upon his securing the first place on the Democratic national ticket next year and upon winning the support of the voters. He has shown a willingness to shove his free silver issue more or less into the background in case it should prove not to be so popular an issue as some others. His slight concession to the protective tariff may be indicative of the same policy of offering that which pleases the majority.

Mr. Bryan is on this occasion more shrewd than some others of his Democratic brethren in that he sees that the one indispensable thing to his success in case he should be the Democratic nominee for the Presidency, is that he must not be regarded primarily as an opponent of our present protective tariff policy, to which the country owes the unprecedented prosperity of the last two years. Any man with any degree of shrewdness or common sense must realize that the most fatal step which a candidate for the Presidency could take would be to actively oppose our present tariff policy. The further that issue can be put in the background by a candidate who is not ready to support protection the better the candidate's chances.

Mr. Bryan recognized something of this in 1896, and he endeavored to keep the tariff out of sight. But conditions were against him. The poverty and idleness of the people and the industrial stagnation of the country cried out for a change from the death dealing policy of Wilson law free trade. It may be that Mr. Bryan thinks that the present time, when prosperity reigns everywhere, and when a protective tariff law is in force, is a better time for the presenting of new issues and for the sliding over of the tariff question. His failure to accuse the protective tariff of being the author of all evils and the "mother of trusts" seems to show that he no longer desires to be regarded pre-eminently as an opponent of protection.

In this Mr. Bryan shows more than his usual wisdom. He strangely miscalculates, however, if he thinks that the American people will be willing to give their votes to a man who merely does not make an active campaign against protection. The candidate they want must be a man who is an active supporter of that prosperity bringing policy. Mr. Bryan may be entirely silent and non-committal on the subject of protection, but his record cries out against him. The American voters will put no man into the Presidential chair who had a hand in fastening the free trade Wilson law upon the country, to drain our wealth and our resources, unless that man has since that time, like ex-Mayor Grace, acknowledged his mistake and avowed his loyalty to our system of protection. Mr. Bryan will have to go much further than he has toward the side of protection; he will, in fact, have to cross clear over to the other side, before he will have any chance of winning the votes of enough of the American people to make him President.

The Dodge Will Not Work.

Protection is a Republican policy. The Democrats have formed the habit of denouncing it, and they think they must keep it up, with or without reason and sense. And so, with the splendid record of protection staring them in the face, and being unable to point to a single fact that is not to its credit, they wildly re-echo Havemeyer's flippant utterance with some such scheme as this in their heads: "The people like the protective tariff; let us try to make them hate it by circulating the absurd lie that it is the mother of trusts."

The hypocrisy of all this is quite as comical as it is revolting. It shows what a poverty-stricken old concern the Democratic party is Free silver is dead. Flag hauling as an issue is worse than no issue at all. Fantastic yarns about trusts and the tariff are the only remaining resort. The Democracy grabs at this grotesque banner and flourishes it frantically, hoping to rattle voters and muddle their thinking apparatus. But the dodge will not work. It is a confession of weakness and a proclamation of stupidity. The people see through the game and will coldly keep out of it, preferring to retain their prosperity, their open workshops, their 100-cent dollars, their sterling Americanism and their respect for the flag of their country.—Freeport (Ill.) Journal

CITY MAKES THE PROFIT.

How Ownership of Street Railways Operates in Glasgow.

From the beginning Glasgow owned its own street railway lines. It was too careful of its streets to allow any company to control them. Though the conditions under which a company leased the lines for 21 years were highly favorable to the city, at the expiration of the lease it was decided not to renew it. An offer was made to take over the company's rolling stock, stables, etc., on an arbitrator's valuation, on condition that the company should not put on a rival line of buses. As this was declined the council started car shops and equipped the line with new material entirely. On the day of the transfer the competing omnibuses appeared, but the citizens had long experienced the advantages of loyal support of their own government. All the blandishments of the omnibus conductors were unavailing; the omnibuses ran empty, while the street cars were crowded, and soon the chagrined rivals withdrew from the uneven contest. Scotch shrewdness has been justified of her children. For short distances a system of 1-cent fares has been introduced; the cars have been made more elegant and comfortable; electric traction is being installed. In one year the number of passengers was doubled; and after paying interest on the capital and providing an adequate reserve fund, a surplus of $200,000 is left to pay for open spaces, baths and wash houses, river ferries, art exhibitions, music and improved sanitation.—Harper's Magazine.

COLUMBIA THE VICTOR.

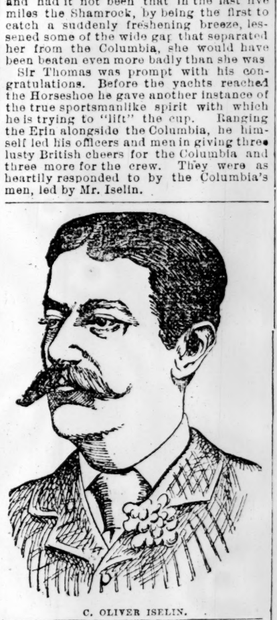
She Wins the First Race by Ten Minutes and Eight Seconds.

SHAMROCK'S TOPMAST BREAKS.

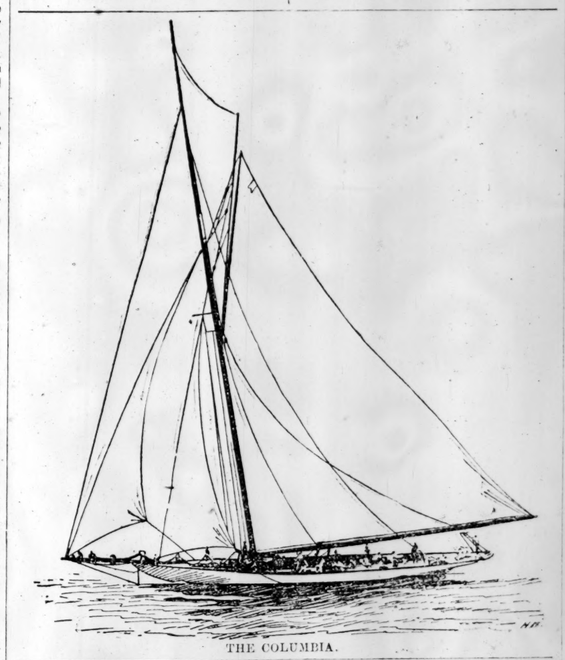
The Defender Wins the Second Race—Accident to the Challenger Disables Her and the Columbia Sails Over the Course Alone—Sir Thomas Leads British Cheers For His Successful Rival.

New York City (Special).—Fairly and squarely the Columbia beat the Shamrock Monday in a wind without flukes upon which to hang excuse or plaint, and under weather conditions which were said to peculiarly favor the challenger. The Columbia won by ten minutes and eight seconds. From the moment the Columbia took the lead, a few minutes after the start, the issue was never in doubt. Every mile saw the advantage of the Columbia increased, and had it not been that in the last five miles the Shamrock, by being the first to catch a suddenly freshening breeze, lessened some of the wide gap that separated her from the Columbia, she would have been beaten even more badly than she was.

Sir Thomas was prompt with his congratulations. Before the yachts reached the Horseshoe he gave another instance of the true sportsmanlike spirit with which he is trying to "lift" the cup. Ranging the Erin alongside the Columbia, he himself led his officers and men in giving three lusty British cheers for the Columbia and three more for the crew. They were as heartily responded to by the Columbia's men, led by Mr. Iselin.



C. OLIVER ISELIN.



THE COLUMBIA.

The Shamrock was disabled less than half an hour after the start Tuesday in the second race with the Columbia for the America's Cup. The challenger's topmast broke and her club-topsail came down with a rush. She was obliged to return to her anchorage. No one was hurt.

The Columbia, meanwhile, after ascertaining that no aid was needed by the Shamrock, continued on her course. This was in pursuance of the understanding entered into before the races began, that each yacht should stand by her accidents. She made good time and finished away within the time limit, thus winning the second race.

Although the Columbia, according to the explicit provisions insisted upon by Sir Thomas Lipton himself, went ahead and by sailing the course easily within the specified time became legally and morally entitled to the race, this additional instance of the fatality that has pursued the yachts from the first day of their meeting was every whit as bad a blow to the followers of the Columbia as to those of the Shamrock.

When the topmast of the Shamrock came toppling down, leaving her a wreck aloft, there was not a single word or sign of exultation from the thousands who were ready to shout with glee at the least advantage the American sloop might gain.

Curzon to Visit Plague Districts.

The Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, and his staff will shortly visit the plague and famine districts.

Samoan King Proclaimed.

A cable dispatch to the Chicago Tribune from Berlin says that news comes from Apia that the natives have proclaimed Tamasese King despite the recent agreement of the United States, Germany and Great Britain to abolish the office.

Thibetan King Deposed.

Indian and Chinese officials on the Indo-Thibetan frontier have determined to open Thibet. The Thibetan King at Tachienlu objected, whereupon he was deposed and his younger brother was installed as King.

The Labor World.

The American Federation of Labor has increased its membership over 250,000 this year.

Switzerland has at present 328 co-operative associations for buying food, with 104,920 members.

A New Orleans (La.) man is said to have invented a sugar cane planter in the form of a wagon, that with three men and four mules will do the work heretofore done by nine men and nine mules.

A general strike affecting all freight and flour handlers in West Superior, Wis., has been ordered by the 'Longshoremen's Union. Five hundred men went out. The men demand that none but union men be hired.

DARING TRAIN ROBBERS.

Highwaymen Secure $30,000 From a Fast Mail Near Chicago.

Safe in an Express Car Blown Open With Dynamite—Signal Operator Gagged—Holdup Very Dramatic.

Chicago, Ill. (Special).—Five masked highwaymen held up the fast mail train on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway at switch tower "W," between the stations of Elburn and Maple Park, forty-seven miles west of this city, and by dynamiting the express car secured about $30,000 in cash.

Armed detectives and a dozen bloodhounds were put on the robbers' track, and the Northwestern Railway Company and the American Express Company have offered a reward of $5,000 for the capture and conviction of the thieves. For the arrest and conviction of any one of the highwaymen one-third of the reward will be paid. This offer is to hold good until all the miscreants are behind the bars of the Illinois State Prison.

The story of the holdup, as reported to the officials of the Northwestern road by the agent in Elburn, is both dramatic and sensational. James, the operator, sitting in his little room in tower "W," was startled near midnight by the advent of a party of masked men, who, with drawn revolvers, commanded him to throw the semaphore so that the fast mail would be stopped by the danger signal. The leader of the band, evidently a railroad man, finding James slow, fixed the signals himself, while the operator was bound and gagged and his instruments were destroyed with a hammer.

Daniel White, the engine driver, stopped the train upon seeing the danger signal set. Frank Keefe, the conductor, dropping from the first sleeping car, found three revolvers thrust in his face. One of the robbers entered the cab and covered the engine driver and fireman, while a fifth highwayman drew a revolver upon James McGraw, a brakeman.

Three men entered the American Express Company's car and overcame F. A. Hopson, the manager, and his assistant, who showed fight at first. They ordered Hopson to unlock the safe, and when he refused two of the robbers left the car and soon returned with a lot of dynamite, which they placed on the safe and exploded.

After they had stuffed their pockets with jewelry and currency they climbed aboard the engine. White noticed that the leader seated himself in the cab like a trained railroad man, and handled the machinery as if familiar with it. The engine was detached from the train, and when the highwaymen were aboard it started west, the robbers shouting back mocking messages to the trainmen. Two miles east of the Cortland Station the robbers abandoned the engine and left it standing in perfect order.

Railroad officials believe the robbers intercepted the wrong train. The one which followed the fast mail half an hour later usually carries a great deal more money than the one held up. If the robbers had waited they could have secured $400,000 instead of $30,000.

GENERAL BULLER SAILS.

Prince of Wales at the Station to Bid the British Commander God-Speed.

London (By Cable).—General Sir Redvers Buller, who is going to South Africa to assume command of the British forces, has sailed for Cape Colony. General Buller is accompanied by his daughter. A few minutes before the train started the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, formerly Commander-in-Chief of the British army, drove up to the station. A huge crowd had assembled outside, and when the Prince and Duke arrived to bid General Buller God-speed, they received a tremendous ovation.

Southampton (By Cable).—When the train from London arrived here with General Redvers Buller aboard there was a great demonstration. There were at least ten thousand persons on the quay. They sang "God Save the Queen," and "Rule, Britannia," and as the transport Dunottar Castle steamed out of the harbor there was great cheering.

Texas's Drought Since July Broken.

The first rain that could be called general that has fallen in Texas since early in July fell a few days ago. The most severe drought experienced in a dozen years is at last broken. The grain-growing and cattle-raising districts were greatly benefited and a threatened water famine in Dallas and other Texas cities averted.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN ENGLAND.

Bombay Steamer Lands a Mild Case, Which is Promptly Isolated.

London (By Cable).—The Peninsular and Oriental steamer Peninsular, from Bombay, arrived a few days ago at Plymouth, England, and landed a coal trimmer who is suffering from a mild attack of bubonic plague. The symptoms were developed the day after the steamer left Marseilles. He has been isolated.

No other cases are reported. The passengers, who landed at Plymouth, were all in good health.

Plot to Assassinate Jimenez.

A plot has been discovered in Santo Domingo to assassinate General Jimenez. Many arrests have been made. Most of the prisoners taken were employes of the former government, who were driven out of office by the revolution and are anxious to regain their positions.

Dewey Visits Boston.

Admiral George Dewey received a great ovation in Boston, where he received the freedom of the City and was presented with a magnificent jewel studded watch by Mayor Quincy, on behalf of the City.

FIGHTING ON THE BORDER

Boers and British Clash at Mafeking and Other Points.

ARMORED TRAINS ATTACKED.

Repeated Assaults by Boers Repulsed With a Reported Loss of Three Hundred Killed—A Skirmish Near Spytfontein—Coast Towns Crowded With Refugees—Cecil Rhodes at Kimberley.

Cape Town, South Africa (By Cable).—Colonel Baden-Powell, who commands the small British force holding Mafeking, is making a successful resistance to the attempts of the Boers to take that place. Advices have been received to the effect that he had made a sortie against the enemy and inflicted severe loss upon them. The report says that 300 Boers and eighteen British were killed. The town will be relieved as soon as reinforcements can be forwarded to it. It is feared, however, by those having friends and relatives there that the Boer force will be strengthened and the British defenders overcome by mere weight of numbers before aid can reach them.

There is a strong force of Rough Riders, headed by Cecil Rhodes, at Kimberley. The Boers are extremely anxious to capture Mr. Rhodes, they believing that with him a prisoner they would hold a strong card to play against the British.

An armored train reconnoitred Spytfontein from Kimberley and engaged the Boers at that point. Five Boers were killed and seven wounded. The British suffered no loss.

GENERAL JOUBERT.
(Commander of the Transvaal forces.)

Dispatches confirm the capture by the Boers of Newcastle and a number of minor points on the Natal border.

The coast towns are crowded with refugees from the Rand. The authorities are making every effort to relieve the distress that is prevalent among them. Some of these refugees were compelled to leave the Transvaal with nothing but the clothes they wore.

A resident of Johannesburg, who left that city a few days ago has arrived here. He says that four thousand British subjects remain in Johannesburg. The Boer Government has made excellent arrangements for safeguarding property there. A strong force of special police, chiefly Germans and Frenchmen, armed with revolvers, patrol the streets.

The Boers seized the telephone at Modder River and attempted to speak with Kimberley, hoping thereby to learn the disposition of the British forces. The manoeuvre was discovered and frustrated.

According to advices received here the British have blown up the Hopetown bridge over the Orange River, with a view of checking the Boer advance southward.

Later advices say that the bridge which has been blown up by the British is not the railway structure, but one twelve miles west of the railway, over which the old coaching road passes.

PARLIAMENT FOR WAR.

English Parties Unite in Plans for Transvaal Campaign.

London (By Cable).—For the third time during the Queen's reign Parliament meets in the autumn for the definite purpose of providing supplies for a military campaign. The emergency was quietly described Tuesday in the Queen's Speech as a plain requirement of law that Parliament should be summoned when the reserves were called out for service in Africa. Both houses were in a serious mood and settled down to business with less formality than usual. Lord Salisbury lost no time in providing the cause that the object of the Government had been to make British interests paramount and to civilize and improve the conditions of all the races in South Africa. The Earl of Kimberley and Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman both declared Kruger's ultimatum as an act of defiance and unreason which rendered war inevitable, and pledged the support of the opposition for any financial measures.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Grand Duke of Hesse, of Russia, made a special inspection of the Scots Guards, prior to their departure for South Africa. He cordially congratulated the commanding officer, Colonel Arthur Paget, on having so fine a battalion and briefly addressed the men. Afterward he conversed at length with Colonel Paget and his American wife.

The calling out of the Cape Colony volunteers is supplemented by a decision to raise 2000 more volunteers in Cape Colony and 1000 in Natal. Thus the total strength of the volunteer forces in both places will amount to 12,500 men.

Dr. Leyds, the Minister of the South African Republic to European Governments, is said to be going to Berlin shortly to confer with political personages.

Price of Wheat Goes Up.

London (By Cable).—The outbreak of war has sent up the price of English wheat, and on various country markets the farmers have refused to sell wheat under thirty shillings per quarter, in some cases even holding out for a still higher price.

Neutrality Proclamations Issued.

Pretoria, South African Republic (By Cable).—The French, German and Italian Consuls have issued proclamations calling upon their respective countrymen to remain neutral.

Continent in Sympathy With Boers.

London (By Cable).—Continental opinion, so far as it can be ascertained, remains largely anti-British.

Gomez Offers to Return Horses.

General Gomez, in a letter published in the papers of Havana, Cuba, says he has three horses which he acquired during the war, and which therefore do not belong to him. Now that the war is over, and, though he has a great love for the horses, he does not feel justified in retaining them in his possession. If any one can prove ownership, the horses will be returned.

Insurgents Driven From Porac.

Major Bell's regiment, moving from a position northwest of Bacolor, a few days ago, drove the enemy out of Porac. One American was killed and one wounded. The Filipinos lost a number of killed and wounded. The Americans captured two bullock carts of ammunition.

Soldiers "Stranded" in San Francisco

Word has been received in Cleveland, Ohio, that the 200 Cleveland soldiers in the Fourteenth Regiment, just returned from the Philippines, are "stranded" in San Francisco, their pay, which was given them in Manila, having been spent. Money has been raised to bring them home.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Two Austrian Fops.

The two greatest dandies at the Empress Maria Theresa's court were Count Crobor and Marquis Taroncca. These two men made a wager as to who should appear in the most costly costume at the next court ball, jewels to be debarred. The Marquis Taroncca appeared in most gorgeous apparel and was considered by every one to have triumphed over his rival, who was attired in a plain satin suit. While the jury were deciding Count Crobor threw open his plain satin cloak, and, placing it on the ground, showed that it was lined with one of Correggio's most famous works. The count won the wager —1,000 ducats—but the Correggio had cost 100,000 ducats.

The same count once paid a visit to Paris with a large party of friends and entertained them at a "dinner" which lasted three days and nights. It is interesting to note that this extravagant nobleman died in penury some 30 years later. Having exhausted his means, he was pensioned by the Emperor Francis, but in 1765, when Francis died, his pension was reduced to about £80 a year. One morning in midwinter the frozen corpse of the count was discovered on a heap of refuse on the shores of the Danube.

ASK YOUR DOCTOR!

Ask your physician this question, "What is the one great remedy for consumption?" He will answer, "Cod-liver oil." Nine out of ten will answer the same way.

Yet when persons have consumption they loathe all fatty foods, yet fat is necessary for their recovery and they cannot take plain cod-liver oil. The plain oil disturbs the stomach and takes away the appetite. The disagreeable fishy odor and taste make it almost unendurable. What is to be done?

This question was answered when we first made

SCOTT'S EMULSION

of Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Although that was nearly twenty-five years ago, yet it stands alone today the one great remedy for all affections of the throat and lungs.

The bad taste and odor have been taken away, the oil itself has been partly digested, and the most sensitive stomach objects to it rarely. Not one in ten can take and digest the plain oil. Nine out of ten can take SCOTT'S EMULSION and digest it. That's why it cures so many cases of early consumption. Even in advanced cases it brings comfort and greatly prolongs life.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect Aug. 28, 1899.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express trains, Southbound, daily (except Sundays leave Elizabeth City, at 11:40, A. M., and 6.00, P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Northbound, daily, except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2:45 P. M., and Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 9:30, A. M.

The trains arrive at and depart from the Norfolk & Western depot, Norfolk; connect at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer lines, and at Edenton with steamer for Roanoke, Cashie Chowan and Scuppernong rivers, transfer Steamers to Mackey's Ferry, thence by Norfolk & Southern R. R. to Pantego and Belhaven connecting with Steamer for Makeleyville, Aurora, Washington and all intermediate landings.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH AND OLD DOMINION LINE.

The Steamer Newbern or hereafter will leave Elizabeth City Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:00, P. M., for Newbern, Oriental, and Roanoke Island, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, Kinston and Morehead City, and with the W. & W. R. R. for Jacksonville, Wilmington, N. C.

Tickets on sale at Elizabeth City Station to Roanoke Island, Newberne, Oriental, Kinston, Goldsboro, Morchead City and Wilmington.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern Railroad; Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President Street Station, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania R. R., Dock Street Station; New York, by Pennsylvania R. R. Pier 27 North River, and Old Dominion Line

For further information apply to M. H Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Man'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft & Pass'r Ag

GEORGE W. BELL,
Gun-Smith,

At the Old Stand on Road Street,
ELIZ. CITY, NORTH CAROLINA

W H Morris,
Veterinary Surgeon.

Having made the Diseases of Horses a special study, is now devoting attention to their cure. He has had marked success in treating staggers, affections of the lungs, lock jaw, etc. He also treats all Domestic Animals.

Examinations at his office on Main street, Elizabeth City, N. C., FREE OF CHARGE

F. H. ZIEGLER & BRO.
Successors to John H Ziegler,

Dealers in all Kinds of

Undertakers' Supplies,

From the Cheapest to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

CRAPES AND COOLING BOARDS

when desired. The finest Hearse in this Section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth covered and Metalic Caskets a specialty The old stand on Ebringhaus Street.

All kinds of Cabinet Work done.

The North Carolinian

Published Every Thursday.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of interest in the Albemarle District solicited from all quarters.

TO OUR READERS!

HERE IS THE GREATEST BARGAIN WE

EVER OFFERED YOU

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN AND THE TWICE-A-WEEK DETROIT FREE PRESS

Both papers one year, and the Free Press Year Book and Encyclopaedia for 1900

FOR ONLY $1.65.

The Twice-a-Week Free Press is conceded by all to be Michigan's leading newspaper.

Remember that by taking advantage of this combination you get 52 copies of the Carolinian and 104 copies of the Free Press, and the Free Press Year Book for 1900, for only $1.65.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

At a meeting of Confederate veterans held in Dallas, Texas, one of the members commented with cordial approval on the fact that many high places are filled with men who were once Confederates, and he declared that "such conduct towards those who had not been in accord with the prevailing power is without a parallel in the history of the world." This statement is true and can be easily verified by turning to the records of the past. The war for the Union was all that the name implies. It was a contest to preserve a common country and a common brotherhood. Time has cleared away the mist from President Lincoln's character. His innate kindness is seen to have been as large and deep as humanity. Every Confederate ackowledges the delicacy, and consideration of Grant when the time came to arrange terms with a with a brave adversary who could offer battle no longer. Nowhere in Grant's career was the egotist displayed or anything done for theatrical display. He fought for the Union for the broad destinies of the republic in all its greatness, and not for the humiliation of any of his fellow countrymen. Under the present administration the nation throughout its whole length and breadth is always kept in view. The South perceives from what has occurred during the two years and a half of President McKinley's term that he knows no sectional lines and desires equally the prosperity of every State.

FULFILLING THEIR PROMISES.

The Republicans promised the country better times and they are fulfilling their promises despite the obstacles their opponents have been throwing in their way. The carping critic who will open his eyes to the industrial and business activity going on around him but who continues to carp and criticise is nothing more than a partisan, and seeks to avoid the truth rather than tell it. You may talk anti-trust, anti-expansion, anti-tariff, anti-sound money and anti-everything, but the great mass of the people are paying little attention to these things so long as they can get good wages for their labor, good prices for their homes are surrounded by prosperity and plenty. A Republican administration at the help is the greatest blessing the old ship of state can bestow upon herself.

CANNOT WITHDRAW

In one of his recent speeches President McKinley said:

"The Phillippine Islands came not to us of our seeking, but as one of the inevitable and unescapable results of that war. When Dewey went to Manilla Bay under orders and destroyed the Spanish fleet, from that hour we were responsible for the peace of the Phillippine Islands. And from that hour we could not escape with honor to ourselves or from obligations to the nations of the world."

Every person conversant with the facts and capable of forming conclusions must admit the truth of the statement. The anti-expansionists and critics of the administration cannot name a time nor a way in which the United States could have withdrawn from the Phillippines since the battle of Manilla Bay without national dishonor and probably becoming morrally responsible for the state of permanent anarchy in the islands.

A North Dakotah paper rejoices because the American people in 1896 elected a President "great enough to meet all emergencies wisely, justly, conservatively, bravely and patriotically" A mistake in 1896 would have been a serious matter in many respects.

Smokeless powder, wireless telegraphs and horseless carriages have come, but it seems that it will still take cold lead to settle an international dispute when diplomacy plays its last card.

Dewey's $10,000 watch, a gift from Boston, is to be inscribed, "Gridley you may fire when ready." With such a timepiece the Admiral should never be late to breakfast.

ADDRESS OF THE STATE COMMITEE SPEECH OF SENATOR PRITCHARD.

The attention of our readers is called to the ringing address to the people issued by the Republican State Executive Committee, printed in this week's CAROLINIAN, regarding the suffrage amendment and the new election law. It gives the assurance that an aggressive campaign will be made against these two measures that strike at the liberty of freemen. Read it carefully and thoughtfully ponder over it.

At the same date and place—the 18th at Statesville—Senator Pritchard delivered an able speech in which he conclusively showed that the 5th section of the proposed amendment abrogates and unqualifiedly violates the Federal Constitution, and that the election law, the vilest ever conceived, is also a disfranchising measure by methods of fraud. The great length of this great speech, we regret to say, makes it impossible for us to publish it.

NO FLAW, NO FALTERING.

The wonderful reception to the man who carried the American flag into the Phillippines was fitly crowned, at Washington, by the man who sent him thither.

"There was no baw in your victory; there will be faltering in maintaining it."

History and prophecy; a tribute and a promise; a record and a policy.

When did any President of the United States ever put more into fifteen words?

During this year of prosperity and plenty a very striking contrast is noted between the representatives of the two leading political parties. Bryan is appealing to the baser feeling of discontent, and inculcating just such principles as encourage anarchy, while McKinley is rejoicing with the people in the grand and glorious era of prospeoity we are now enjoyign. McKinley is for builbing up, for standing by the flag, while Bryan is trying to make discord and create discontentment.

The President put a good deal history into small compass when he said in a recent speech: "The United States has never repudiated a national obligation either to its creditors or to humanity." His pledge that "it will not now begin to do either" will be sustained by the people.

A significant historical fact is that Uncle Sam never yet expanded and regre ted it in later years.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 20, 1899

President McKinley returned from his long trip of more than five thousand miles, during which he made more than one hundred speeches, more firmly convinced than ever that the people of this country are overwhelmingly in favor of the permanent retention of the Philippines; also with increased faith in the patriotism of the people. He is proud of the receptions given him everywhere he stopped, but modestly says that the enthusiam was not for him personally but the principles he represents by reason of his being the official head of the administration. Not a single unpleasant incident occurred during the long trip and so perfect were the urrangements for Mrs. McKinley's comfort that she had no inconvenience and returned to Washington feeling better than when she stated.

As there are only about six weeks left for President McKinley to prepare one of the most important messages ever sent to Congress, he will be compelled to deny personal interviews, except upon important public matters, in order to devote his entire time to the preparation of his message which will necessarily be a long one. It is already known that the message will take strong ground for the permanent retention of the Philippines, and for the action on the part of Congress which will leave no oubt in the minds of the Filipnos of the intention of this country to retain the sovereignty of the islands. Influenced by the contractionists of this country, the Filipinos believe, or pretend to believe, that pubic sentiment in this country against the permanent retention of the Philippines is on the increase. President McKinley wishes Congress to show by its action that this is not true, believing that such action will do as much for the permanent pacification of the islauds as whipping the armed Filipnos will do. The message will also probably contain a surprise for the Democrats in its treatment of the trust qnestion, which cannot be outlined at this time without violating confidence. It is sufficient to say that President McKinley is, as usual, is thoronghly alive to the interests of the people at large, and that he will show it in an unmistakable manner in his message.

Admirsl Dewey is quietly resting in Washington this week. Next Monday he will start for Atlanta, to present the sword to Lieut. Brumby, which his fellow-Georgians have purchased for him as evidence of their appreciation of the credit he reflected upon his native State by his gallantry at the battle of Manilla. Admiral Dewey has accepted an invitation to visit Philadelphia, as the guest of the city, on the 31st inst., and that will probably be the last of the public welcom s he will accept, as he will be needed in Washington to advise President McKinley on Philippine matters with which he is so thoroughly familiar, and to take part in the meetings of the Philippine Commission, of which he is a member.

Consular reports received by the Department of State have long ago shown that the iron and steel makers of Germany have become alarmed over American competition in their own markets, which they were at first inclined to make jokes about. A report just received from Frankfort, Germany, encloses extracts from the anual report of the Chamber of Commerce of Bochum, which is the centre of one of Germany's most prominent iron and steel districts. It shows an increase of 16 per cent, in the importation of American pig iron during the past year, fine cast and wrought iron 28 per cent., common ironware 75 per. cent. and bicyclee and parts 100 per cent. and says: "The value of these American articles imported into Germany in 1877 amounted to $2,380,000; in 1898 to $3,570,000. This extraordinary increase in so so short a time gives a very serious concern, especially when it is considered that the demand in the United States has advanced enormously, so that no large stocks were available for foreign export. Consequently, we have to reckon with certainty that the import of American iron and steel will continue to increase."

No Rights to Ugliness.

The woman who is lovely in face, form and temper will always have friends, but one who would be attractive must keep her health. If she is weak, sickly and all run down, she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples, biotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate the stomach, liver and kidneys and to purify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smoot, velvety skin, rich complexion. It will make a good-looking, charming woman of a run-down invalid. Only 50 cents at A. Wadsworth's drug store.

An Address by the Republican State Executive Committee.

Statesville, N. C., Oct. 18.—The Republican State Excutive Committee in session here to-day issued the following:

To the People of North Carolina:

A crime is impending against your rights as freemen. The assault has been made but not yet consummated. You were warned in the last campaign of the Democratic design against your liberties. The men who warned you were denounced as liars by the Democratic organization. You now know, and the world now knows, whether the Democratic leaders were telling the truth, or the men whom they branded as liars. It is too late now to bandy with words; all diguise has been thrown off; the fight is on. You are driven to make the last stand for your liberties. You believed that your rights were secured, entrenched in the Federal and State Constitutions, fortified by the Acts of Congress, and protected by the solemn pledge of the Democratic party. That party is now trying to break down all these safeguards and impudently tramples in the dust its own plighted word.

Unless we mistake the temper of the people of North Carolina, they will rebuke this most scandalous breach of faith and stamp out this second attempt to nullify the National Constitution. We have no fear of the verdict of the people if freely expressed, and honestly returned. We know that they will never consent that the subjection of one class of citizens shall be made permanent in order that the privilege of another class may be made hereditary, especially as our Bill of Rights declares, section 30, "No hereditary emoluments, privileges or honors ought to be granted or conferred in this State."

The Republican party in the State of North Carolina does not, and has never, feared the submission of any question to the popular will, providing there is an opportunity for a free and fair expression of that popular will at the ballot box. The present election law passed by the last General Assembly, if enforced in North Carolina, stands as an insuperable barrier to the honest exercise of the elective frrnchise by the legal electors of the State. Added to these objections we find another: The arraignment of all public abuses at the bar of public reason is an axiom of liberty that is the life of all free republics. This cannot be without the existence of separate political organizations. This election law, and the proposed Constitutional Amendment, controlled solely by one political party, would destroy forever the possibility of the existence of more than one political party in the State of North Carolina. This necessarily results from the control of the election machinery by one party. Where ever such laws have existed such has been the result. The State of Mississippi, which has 1,400,000 population, fifty per cent. of whom are white, and which elects seven members to Congress, does not cast as many votes for its entire delegation than were cast in the Ninth Congressional District of North Carolina at the last general election. In South Carolina, which has 1,131,149 inhabitants, and elects seven members to Congress, a smaller vote was given than was polled at the last general election in the State of South Dakota for two members. In South Carolina 56,689 votes were given in all the seven Congressional Districts and only 7,475 given for the Republican ticket. These figures show that there is practically only one political organization in the States of South Carolina and Mississippi. The possibility, therefore of the arraignment of any public abuse at the bar of reason cannot be here in North Carolina under the proposed conditions, similar to those which now exists in the States of South Carolina and Mississippi. It can be established by testimony that cannot be denied that a political discussion in the States of Mississippi and South Carolina has not been heard by even its most intelligent citizens for a number of years. This is because of the absence of any but the one political organization which has entire control of the election machinery.

It is matter of public history, gathered from the public press of the State of Mississippi, that in the last campaign in said State for the high office of United States Senator, before the Democratic primaries that the campaign was nothing more nor less than a shameful quarrel between two of the most distinguished citizens of that State. One distinguished gentleman of the State, who was a candidate, charged the other with the selling of the pardoning power while Governor. The answer to it by the party charged, which was omnipotent in its effects on the popular mind there of those interested, was by alleging that he making this charge was guilty of a far greater crime, to-wit, the disruption of the Democratic party.

We are convinced that the proposed amendment is both unnecessary and unconstitutional. We are convinced that the new election law is utterly void and that any proceeding under the same will be a nulity. We are resolved to test the validity of these measures in the courts, and to fight them to the utmost at the polls.

This great struggle rises above party and reaches the realms of conscience, and we are confident of the support of every citizen who obeys the promptings of honest conscience, who respects the sanctity of an oath and the inviolability of his party's public pledge.

By order of the State Republican Executive Committee.

A. E. HOLTON, Chairman,
W. S. HYAMS, Secretary.
State-ville, N. C., Oct. 18, 1899.

A Woman Only Knows

what suffering from falling of the womb, whites, painful or irregular menses, or any disease of the distinctly feminine organs is. A man may sympathize or pity but he can not know the agonies she goes through—the terrible suffering, so patiently borne, which robs her of beauty, hope and happiness. Yet this suffering really is needless.

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

will banish it. This medicine cures all "female diseases" quickly and permanently. It does away with humiliating physical examinations. The treatment may be taken at home. There is not continual expense and trouble. The sufferer is cured and *stays cured.*

Wine of Cardui is becoming the leading remedy for all troubles of this class. It costs but $1 from any druggist.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, the "Ladies Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

MRS. C. J. WEST, Nashville, Tenn., writes:—"This wonderful medicine ought to be in every house where there are girls and women."

WHO IS TO BLAME? Women as well as men are made miserable by bladder troubl Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root the great kidney remedy promptly cures At druggists in fifty cent and dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton N. Y.

Extremes.

Cham, the French caricaturist, was talking one day with a Gascon, who bragged that his father's ancient baronial dining hall was the wonder of the world. It was so high you could hardly see the roof.

"My father had a dining room," said Cham, "which was just as remarkable the other way. It was so low that the only fish we could serve at table was sole!"

His Life Was Saved.

Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hannbal, Mo., lately had a woful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with Typhoid Fever, that ran into Pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and now I am well and strong. I can't say too much in its praise." This marvelous medicine is the sure estand quickest cure in the world for all Throat and Lung Trouble. Regular sizes 50 cents and $1.00. Trial bottles free at A Wadsworth's drug store; every bottle guaranteed

Lake Drummond Canal
OPENED.

The Lake Drummond Canal and Water Co., wish to give notice that the Old Dismal Swamp Canal route between Norfolk and Elizabeth City is now open for business, and that a tug boat will leave every other day except Sunday, commencing August 28th, making trips as follows: Leave Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday, returning leave Elizabeth City Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

The Canal Co. insures nine feet of water at present time between the locks, and in a few weeks they will have ten feet of water in the canal. The company has dredged fifteen feet in depth for a distance of three thousand feet below the lock at Deep Creek. They have also made deep water below South Mills lock, in the waters of the Pasquotank River. The Canal Company has dredged the old Turner's Cut to the depth of ten feet at low water. Thus far the Canal Company can insure a sufficient depth of water.

The Canal Company would not at present guarantee a safe passage between Norfolk and Elizabeth City for boats drawing more than seven and a half feet of water, as the Pasquotank has one shoal place, and Deep Creek at low water has not more than seven and a half feet at the present time.

The government has appropriated money to deepen and widen Deep Creek, and also to deepen and straighten the waterway of the Pasquotank River. This work is to commence at once. The company in the mean time intend to improve and widen the canal, and in the near future the Canal Company believes that they will have a canal and waterway between the points named that cannot be excelled in this country.

J. S. SANFORD, V. P.

Information can be had at the office of A. M. Marshall Tug Boat Office Campbell's Wharf, Norfolk, Va.

Information as to where to leave or receive freights, and of the boat's landing place can be had a Hathaway Bro.'s corner of Main and Water, streets, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Leaders of Low Prices.

We believe in doing FAIR SQUARE things to everybody; no better rule than this. It is the principal

THAT FLOATS FROM THE FLAG-STAFF of our business; the principle that is interwoven through every thread of our business fabric, its the principle that wins. We will take our chances for reward on our fidelity to this rule and rock bottom prices to all. Wholesale and Retail, Dry Goods Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Oil Clothing, Gum Boots Notions &c., &c.

J. A. Hooper & Co.,
THE LOW PRICE STORE,
NEXT DOOR TO MELICK'S

A Coincidence.

"Are you superstitious?" said one young lady to another in a confidential chat.

"No; that is, I never was until yesterday. A very strange thing occurred to a friend of mine then, and now I do not know whether I am superstitious or not. It happened in this way: She and I were sitting in her room, and she was telling me the details of her marriage engagement, which had been broken off that very day. While she was talking she raised her left arm and threw it over the back of the chair where she was sitting, and as she did so a heavy link bracelet fell to the floor. It was her engagement bracelet and had been locked on her arm for more than a year. How or why it came unfastened I do not know."—Detroit Free Press.

Everybody SURPRISED
OVER OUR
FRESH ARRIVALS
—OF—
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, MILLINERY, &c.

Suprised, first, at the LARGE ASSORTMENT.
Surprised, Second, at the SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Surprised, Third, at the IMMENSE VARIETY.
Surprised, Fourth, at the LOW PRICES.

We have been some time in getting these "Surprises" all here and ready for you, but at last are able to announce

Bargains All Through The House.

We solicit a comparison of Goods and Prices, knowing you will find that our New Stock is the best and cheapest.

Moses Weisel,

54 Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.
TERMS CASH.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

BY mutual consnl, the partnership heretofsre existing between R. A. Kohloss and W. D. Cooper, doing a livery and general merchandise business at Columbia, N. C., under the firm name of Kohloss & Cooper, has been dissolved. Mr. R. A. Kohloss assuming all the liabilities of the late firm. All parties indebted to the said firm will please pay same to him.

R. A. KOHLOSS,
W. D. COOPER.

Oct. 17, 1899.

DON'T TRY TO MAKE MONEY BUT WATCH OTHERS DO IT, AND DREAM ABOUT IT YOURSELF.

Have you $25 to invest?
Will you invest it?
If you have and will, write us for full particulars.
Fortunes are made from small capital in speculation in stocks and grain.
Now is the time to make money.
Write us for particulars or for any information on the market. Reference furnished.
Address
SOUTHERN INVESTMENT CO.
Marine Bank Building, Baltimore, Md.

Parties answering this advertisement will please mention the Carolinian.

The Elizabeth City BUGGY COMPANY,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of *Riding Vehicles.*

Also dealers in Buggy Harness, Whips, and Lap Robes.

Repair Work a Specialty.

76 & 78 Poindexter St.,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets
CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

CANDY CATHARTIC — CASCARETS taste good. Eat them like candy. They remove any bad taste in the mouth leaving the breath sweet and perfumed. It is a real pleasure to take them instead of nauseating liquids or carnice-ball pills.

PURELY VEGETABLE — CASCARETS are purely vegetable and contain no mercurial or other mineral poison. They are made of the latest remedies discovered and are a scientific combination never before put together in any form.

ANTISEPTIC LAXATIVE — CASCARETS are antiseptic. That means they stop undigested food from souring in the stomach, prevent fermentation in the bowels and kill disease germs of any kind that breed and feed in the system.

LIVER STIMULANT — CASCARETS tone the stomach and bowels and stimulate the liver, helping it work. They strengthen the bowels and put them into vigorous, healthy condition, making their action easy and natural.

BOON FOR MOTHERS — CASCARETS increase the flow of milk in nursing mothers. A indirect cathartic by the mother makes her milk middly purgative and has a mild but certain effect on the baby, the only safe laxative for the babe-in-arms.

PLEASE THE CHILDREN — CASCARETS are liked by the children. They taste good and do good, gone with colic and cramps, and kill and drive off worms, and all kinds of parasites that live in the bowels of the growing child.

CURE GUARANTEED — CASCARETS, taken patiently, persistently, are guaranteed to cure any case of constipation, no matter how old and obstinate, or purchase money will be cheerfully refunded by your own druggist.

HEALTH FOR 10 CENTS — CASCARETS are sold by all druggists for 10c, 25c, 50c a box, according to size. A 10c box will prove their merit and put you on the right road to perfect and permanent health. Don't risk delay.

Don't judge CASCARETS by other medicines you have tried. They are new, unlike anything else that's sold, and infinitely superior.

CCC The only genuine. Beware of imitations!

Try a 10c box to-day, if not pleased get your money back! Larger boxes, 25c or 50c. Sample and booklet mailed free. Address

STERLING REMEDY CO., CHICAGO; MONTREAL, CAN.; NEW YORK

NO-TO-BAC cures Tobacco Habit or money back. Strong. Sold and guaranteed by all druggists.

LITTLETON FEMALE COLLEGE,
Littleton, N. C.

Board, Laundry, Full Literay tuition and Library fee $132.00 for the scholastic year. To those applying in time the above charge may be reduced to $112.00 by one hour's work per day in Industrial Department.

The 17th Annual Session begins Sept. 20, '99. For catalogues address
REV. J. M. RHODES, A. M., President

University of North Carolina.

WIDEST patronage and fullest equipment in its history. Faculty, 38; Students, 495; Three Academic Courses; Three Elective Courses; Three Professional Schools: in Law, in Medicine and in Pharmacy. New Buildings, Waterworks, Splendid Libraries, Labatories, etc.

Advance classes open to women; Tuition, $60 a year; Board $8 a month. Ample opportunity for self-help. Scholarships and loans for the needy. Free tuition for teachers; Summer School for Teachers. 24 Instructors; 147 Students. Total enrollment, 645. For catalogue address,

PRESIDENT ALDERMAN,
Chapel Hill N. C

ATLANTIC COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Will open its 22nd Annual Session on SEPTEMBER 18th, 1899.

LAREGST AND OLDEST

School in Eastern North Carolina.

FIVE COURSES OF STUDY.

English Course, Classical Course, College Preparatory Course, Business Course, Musical Course.

Diplomas and Cirtificates granted upon completion of the above courses. Students having certificates in the College Preparatory Course are admitted to the University of North Carolina, Wake Forest and Trinity College without examinations.

Special advantages in Music; Piano and Reed Organ.

Course in Short-hand and Bookkeeping compares favorably with that of the best Business Colleges.

Rates of Board and Tuition very low. Write for catalogue.

S. L. SHEEP, President,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

The State Normal and Industrial College of North Carolina.

OFFERS TO YOUNG WOMEN thorough literary, classical, scientific and industrial education and special pedagogical training. Annual expenses $90 to $136; for non-residents of the State $150 Faculty of 30 members. More than 400 regular students. Has matriculated about 1,700 students, representing every county in the State except one. Practice and Observation School of about 250 pupils To secure board in dormitories; all free-tuition applications should be made before August 1. Correspondence invited from those desiring trained teachers. For catalogue and other information address

PRESIDENT McIVER,
Greensboro, N. C.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

SHINGLES!

Machine dressed Cedar Shinges,

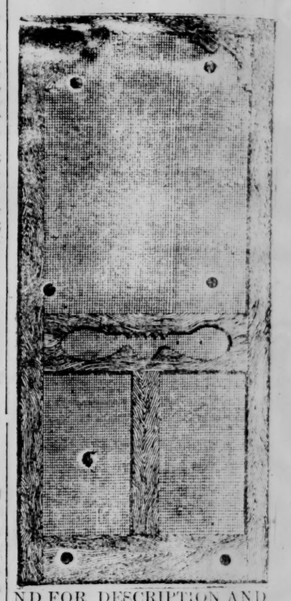
of all sizes, always in stock For sale at the mills of

East Coast Cedar Company,
Pennsylvania Ave.
Elizabeth City, N. C

A Free Trip to Paris!

Reliable persons of a mechanical or inventive mind desiring a trip to the Paris Exposition, with good salary and expenses paid, should write The PATENT RECORD, Baltimore, Md.

Screens to Orde



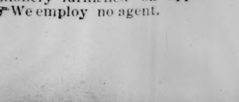
ND FOR DESCRIPTION AND PRICES TO

Kramer Bros & Co.

MANUFACTURERS,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

WILLIS H. ROGERS.

Wholesale Commission



FISH DEALER

106 FULTON MARKET,

New York.

North Carolina Shad a Specialty.
Stencils furnished at a moment's notice
Reference:—Guirkin & Co., Bankers Beth City, N C, and other Financial uses when desired

A. W. HAFF,

Successor to
Lanphear & Haff,
Wholesale Commission Dealer

In Fresh Fish Lobsters Etc., Etc.

NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET

NEW YORK.

North Carolina Shad a Specialty.
Agents.

S. B. Miller & Co.

Established 1841
WHOLESALE

Commission Fish Dealers,
7 Fulton Fish Market, New York.
Clarence G. Miller,
Miller Longbotham.

Special attention given to the Sale of North Carolina Shad. Stencils and Stationery furnished on application.
We employ no agent.

You Can't Overstep

yourself if you have one of our

79c Waterberry Nickle Alarm Clocks.

which everyone with experience knows to be the best. Only one grade made, therefore

Hathaway Bros. Have the Best.

at 75 cents. Each Clock guaranteed for 12 months, and if these clocks were not first-class the Hathaways would never guarantee them

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor, T. B. Wilson; Aldermen: M. N. Sawyer, J. Commander, J. L. Sawyer, J. B. Flora, B. F. Hall, W. E. Weatherly and Bryant Freeman; Clerk and Tax Collector, R. A. Commander; Constable, J. B. Fewelee; Chief of Police, W. C. Dixon with A. C. Odell and P. H. Ives as Assistants; Attorney, S. B. Leigh; Street Commissioner, J. Brooks; Fire Commissioners, A K Kramer and A. F. Aydlett; Health Officer

Collector of Customs—Palemon Joh.

Postmaster—Elizabeth C. Pool.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Aydl, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden—Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church sts.

CHURCHES.

Methodist: R. C. Beaman pastor; Baptist, W. S. Jones, pastor; Episcopal, L. L. Williams, rector; Presbyterian, F. H. Johnston, pastor.

Apostolic Episcopal on Pearl street: Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., each Sunday. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Prayer meetings Tuesday nights. W. S. Fitch, pastor.

Church of Christ, M. Pittman pastor, services in their house, every Sunday morning night, Wednesday night and Saturday night. W. L. Higgins, pastor Corner Stone, Z. B. Berry, pastor; Olive Branch, Pierce, pastor; St. Philip, W. J. Heritage rector; St. Stephen, W. Arter ridge pastor; Ahoskie, Pierce, pastor; Scranton, pastor

LODGES.

Masonic Eureka Lodge No. 317 Dr. J. B. Wood, W. M.; A. L. Pendleton, S. W.; W. C. Grover, J. W.; C. C. Barnard, S. D.; W. M. Mann, J. D.; B. F. Spencer, Treas.; J. A. Hooper Secretary; L. F. Sawyer, Chaplain; Louis Selig and C. H. Gray, Stewards; L. C. Oakley, Tiler. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday nights.

Odd Fellows: Acheree Lodge No. 14; Clay Forehand, N. G.; W. H. Zoeller, V. G.; H. O. Hill, Sec'y.; G. W. Twiddy, Treasurer.

Tabula Encampment No. 8; D. M. Simons, C. P.; T. M. Gard, H. P.; N Garrett, S. W.; J. P. Simpson, J. W.; H. O Hill, Scribe; G. W. Twiddy, Treas.

Royal Arcanum, Tiber Creek Council No. 1209 H. O. Hill, Regent; D. A. Morgan, Vice Regent; C. Gurkin, Orator; W. H. Zoeller, Secretary; T. M. Cook, Collector; W. J. Woodley, Treasurer Meets every 1st and 3d Monday nights.

Knights of Honor; E. R. Meekins, Dictator; J. H. Leigh, Vice Dictator; T. J. Jordan, Reporter; T. B. Wilson, Financial Reporter; W. J. Trafton, Treasurer. Meets 1st and 3d Friday.

Pasquotank Tribe No. 8, I. O. R. M.; J. H. Beals, Sachem; G. W. Weeks, Sr. Sagamore; A. U. Garrett, Sagamore; C. Lane, Prophet; C. W. Belanga, C. of R.; R. B. White, K. of W. Meet every Wednesday night.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: Geo. M. Scott, chairman; S. N. Morgan, Eaisha Lister; Standard Keeper, W. D. Williams.

Sheriff, Nathan G. Grandy; Superior Court Clerk, W. Harney Jennings; Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper; Treasurer, W. A. Foster; Supervisor S. B. Sharp; Board of Education: John D. Fulmer, Newton A Jones and John T. Davis.

SCHOOLS.

Public School, W. M. Hinton, Principal.

Atlantic Collegiate Institute, S. L. Sheep, Prest.

Model School, L. N. Tibbitt, Principal.

State Colored Normal, P. W. Moore, Principal.

T. T. WHITCOMB, RENTAL AGENT, Office in the Carolinian Building.

E. F. MARTIN, D. D. S., Elizabeth City, N. C., offers his professional services to the public in all the branches of DENTISTRY. Can be found at all times.

ISAAC M MEEKINS,

Attorney-at-Law.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Practice in the District and Federa Courts. Collections promptly made.

KEATON'S HOTEL,

W. H. KEATON, Prop.,

Main Street, Near Water

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Good Table, Clean Beds, Polite Attention. Board by the day week or month.

TERMS REASONABLE.

N.G Grandy&CO

BROKERS

Agents for Woldrige's High Class

FERTILIZERS.

We also keep COTTON SEED MEAL and HULLS, the finest feed in the world for producing milk and fattening poor cattle. We ask a trial.

REFERENCES: Guirkin & Co., bankers, Hughes & Pritchard, J. B. Flora & Co., Robinson & Co., Elizabeth City N. C.

FRED DAVIS

DEALER IN

COAL.

Coal of all sizes and of best quality constantly on hand. All orders promptly are filled

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. Lowest prices guaranteed.

FOR SALE!

30 BUILDING LOTS FAIRVILLE

the OLD FAIRGROUNDS, near the Cotton Factory. Terms and payments made easy. P. JOHN.

A Sure Thing for You.

A transaction in which you cannot lose is a sure thing. Biliousness, sick headache, furred tongue, fever, piles and a thousand other ills are caused by constipation and sluggish liver. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the wonderful new liver stimulant and intestinal tonic are by all druggists guaranteed to cure or money refunded. C. C. C. are a sure thing. Try a box to-day; 10c., 25c., 50c. Sample and booklet free. See our big ad.

MONEY can be saved or made, or will be rapidly and honorably, by the right person, either sex, young or old, evening in their own localities, wherever they live. We furnish everything. We start you. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is an honorable new business and brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from $25 to $50 per week or upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. No space to explain here. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach.

The North Carolinian.

Thursday, October 25, 1899.

Don't get left.

The car of Progress is moving.

A man of truth and honor is always respected.

Recent developments have made a good many to wonder "Who can be trusted?"

Stock is being subscribed to form a Company to build and operate a Furniture Factory at Elizabeth City. Success to the enterprise.

Captain Hall has chartered the steamer Belvidere and will run her regularly through the Canal to and from Norfolk.

Cotton is coming in lively. Price at the Gin 82.40 per hundred pounds in the seed, being nearly double what it was at this time last year

Lieut. Crisp has been appointed to succeed Lieut. Failing as Inspector of Life Saving Stations of this District. He will arrive in a few days.

The gross receipts of the Elizabeth City Postoffice for the fiscal year was $6,870; Edenton, $3,447; Plymouth, $550, and Washington $5,670.

We see it reported that the Norfolk and Southern and the Virginia Beach and Southern Railroads have united, M. K King to continue as General Manager.

At Salem, this county, on the 14th inst, Mr. John Swain departed this life. He was afflicted with blindness for about 17 years. His age was 73.

But for the late disastrous storm the farmers in this section would have had the best crop for years. The good prices would have put them firmly on their feet.

President W. B. Brooks jr. of the Lake Drummond Canal Company, has written a letter to Meyor Wilson expressing to him and our citizens the appreciation of the reception extended to the visiting party here on the 14th inst, adding, "it was beyond anrthing we had a right to expect."

The public schools have begun their fall and winter terms. We fee an interest in them as they are the institutions that start the equipment of the boys of the country to take the trust and responsibilies of public affairs after the men of to-day have laid them down. As we meet the children, little boys and girls, on the streets going to and coming from school, they attract and interest us, and our heart goes out to them in tenderness and awe, causing us to feel to supplicate the Divine Father to bless them.

One of the most important results that will follow the enlarging of the old Dismal Swamp Canal will be the enabling of vessels to avoid the dangers of Hatteras and Diamond Shoals. It makes a safe inland water way connecting the Chesapeake Bay and the Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds. Heretofore, the great danger just referred to were a constant menace to navigation. Now these dangers may be avoided.

——For the information of those not posted we will add the Canal now has only two locks 250 feet long and 40 feet wide, one at Deep Creek the other at South Mills. It has ample turn-outs every other mile, permitting wide tows to pass each other without loss of time.

Hon. C. B. Perdicton died at his residence on the corner of Poindexter and Fearing streets, on Friday night, in the 43d year of his age. The funeral services were conducted at the Episcopal Church on Sunday afternoon. He was born in this county but at the age of 16 he left for Florida and a year later he went to Texas, remaining there two years. He then went back to Florida, locating at Key West, where, taking an active part in local and public affairs, he soon won confidence and became recognized as one of the leading citizens of the city. He served as chairman of the Board of Alderman, was elected to the State Senate and in 1887 was nominated for Congress and was defeated by only a few votes. In 1878 he embarked in journalism, establishing the "Equator-Democrat," which under his management became one of the influential papers of the State. He served four years as President of the State Press Association and was a member of the National Association. He was the Cuban correspondent of the New York Journal during the recent war with Spain. His health breaking down he located here with his family in March.

——Broad minded, public spirited and posesing indomitable energy, had he lived he would have been a helpful factor in promoting the material interests of our city.

Farmers are busy housing corn.

If there were no birds man could not live on the earth.

If you wish your prosperity continuous, make your advertising continuous. One follows the other, says an observer.

To the questions: "From whom did the United State purchase Alaska? What price was paid? and was the consent of the natives obtained?" we reply: The purchase was made from Russia, the price paid was $,20,000 and the natives were not consulted.

Republicanism is an endless chain. When it comes in the capitalist moves; when the moneyed man awakes the wage-earner is employed; when the workingman eats the farmer sells; when the farmer sells he also buys, and the product of the mill puts its profit in the hand of the capitalist to be in turn invested again in labor, and on throuh the prosperous round. The process is at work in this country to-day.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises In the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave $10,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 777, The Nicholson Institute, 780, Eighth Avenue, New York.

"A Reader" asks, "What is a writ of habeus corpus?" There are several sorts, but the most important is the sort isued to bring a person detained by another before a court in order that the reason for his detention may be inquired into. These are ordinarily issued on application, even when there is but slight apparent ground for for asking it, and generally are of vast importance to the ndividua l

The CAROLINIAN is asked, "What is or was the Doomsday book, and why the name?" It was a statistical account of the condition of England made by order of William the Conqueror, and completed in 1806. It was, in a sense, a census, and was remarkably comprehensive and minute. It forms the basis of all history of those times, and is still preserved among the records at Westminster. Its name comes from the fact that it was final authority in some matters, especially as to titles in lands.

It is inexplicable why it is that there are men in the land who see that the are running which were closed two years ago; that foundries are going which were stopped two years ago; that men are employed who were idle two years ago—all under Republican administration—are advocating a return back to Democratic rule. Everyweere there is comfort, happiness and hope which did not exist two years ago.

We see that the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the recommendation of the Board of Award of the Life-Saving Service, has presented to Rasmus S. Midgett a gold medal for conspicuous and heroic conduct in rescuing ten persons from the wrecked schooner Priscilla off Gull Shoal Life Saving Station during the hurricane of August last.

A CARD. I hear that two orthree parties are claiming to be Agents of mine. I wish to state that I have no Agents or Partner. Those wishing Photographs, or Engraving and copying done will please communicate direct to me on Water street.

Very respectfully,

W. H. ZOELLER.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

WANTED—A neat and intelligent young man; one acquainted with the business community of Elizabeth City preferred. Address The J. Marcus Co., 19 South Fourth st., Philadelphia, Pa,

Money to patent good ideas may be secured by our aid. Address THE PATENT RECORD, Baltimore, Md.

FOR RENT: Two front Rooms, second story of the CAROLINIAN Building. Rent reasonable.

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G Thompson, manager Elizabeth City, NC.

The man who doesn't turn up at Moses Weisel's Gents Furnishing Goods sale is very apt to be turned down by judges of egant styles.

LOCAL MENTION

The sun rose this mornin at 6:20 and will set to-night 5:08 o'clock.—Glad to see our fried Mr. W. H. Keaton, who was confined to his room by sickness, able to be up and out again.—The silent watches of the night are said to be those the owners forgot to wind up.—The steamer Lizzie Burruss is at Willey's shipyard undergoing repairs.—Anger, if not restrained, is frequeutly more hurtful to us than the injury that provokes it.—Mrs. C. H. Gray and sister-in-law, Miss Retta, have been visiting friends at Norfolk.—Few people can live without working. If they don't work themselves they usually work somebody else.—Mr. C. C. Parker is having a handsome residence built on Ehringhause street.—Men of might are those who can help but won't.—The following may be sad, but true nevertheless:

There is no rose without a thorn,
So doth the proverb prose;
But there's many a thorn,
As sure as you are born,
That never saw a rose.

—"It takes a man who wants office to discover the corruption that is in official circles," said a man downtown the other day. "Yes, and the more he discovers the more anxious he seems to be to get into it," said a man in the crowd.—Mrs. Newton Spence is off on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. D. D. Raper, at Edenton.—What often passes for modesty is merely another brand of conceit.—Mrs. Mason Douglass, of Virginia, is the guest of Mrs. S. E. Speight on West Fearing street.—A man who claims to have a poor memory may be cured by lending small sums to his friends.—The steamer Dickerman is at Scott's shipyard being repaired.—Friendly advice sometimes costs one a friend.—Miss Ada Melick has returned to Boston to take another course at the Conservatory of Music. She has a natural talent for music and is one of the finest performers on the piano in this section.—The following curious co-incidence is reported: "I wouldn't ask you for the money if I wasn't awfully hard up," said a creditor. "And if I wasn't awfully hard up you should have it," responded the creditor.—A case of "Before and After" is thus stated:

My heart was touched when first we met,
Her picture soon adorned my locket,
But we are married now, and when
I'm touched it is at the pocket.

—Knowledge was never intended to be the tool of vanity.—It was estimated that 2,500 people attended Sparks' show here last weak. The large tent was crowded. It was in every respect first-class.—A certain lady was complimented by being told "Your new fall hat is too dear for anything." "That's what husband says," she innocently replied.—To pity distress is human; to relieve it is God-like.—Boats are arriving with cargoes of oysters.—It is said that all the world's a stage and many of its inhabitants are merely stage robbers.—Hon. K. R. Pendleton, Collector of Customs at Edenton, was in the city on Saturday on official business.—"Remember, old man, every dog has his day," said the Optomist. "It will be a cold day when I get mine," replied the Pessimist.—

In the fall the young man's fancy
Lightly turns to thoughts of how
He can hock the summer pants he
Wants to wear six months from now

—The Barge "Kiustou" is deliverihg sand for Poindexter street, the shade trees have been cut down and the electric light and telephone poles are being moved preparatary to the paving about to begin.—"My way is dark and lonely," hummed a grocer as he finished tying up a package of sugar. "Perhaps your weigh may be lonely," remarked the customer, "but I guess its light enough."—The Proverb says that two heads are better than one, whereupon it has been asked whether that is the reason folks marry.—Our friend J. H. Parker, of Salem, called the other day and paid his respects.—Henry Ward Beecher said: "Dress doesn't make the man, but when he is made, he looks better dressed up." J. A. Hooper & Co., the popular Water street merchants, are prepared to "dress you up" in the latest style.—The Elizabeth City Pharmacy, on the corner of Road and Fearing streets, is an up-to-date drug store.—The following describes a good many people:

In kidhood he clung to the bottle,
And his was the pinkest of toes,
In manhood he clings to the bottle,
And his is the pinkest of nose.

—Mr. Zeb. Davis, who was visiting the Dry Point Shingle Mill one day last week, on attempting to cross the carriage way while in motion had one of his legs caught and badly mangled. Under the skilful treatment of Dr. C. W. Sawyer he is doing well.—W. T. Old and C. W. Hollowell, who were Marshals at the State Fair last week, report a royal good time and that the Fair was a grand success.—The "Midnight Fire," rendered at the Academy of Music last Friday night was appreciated by a fine audience. It was first class in every respect.—Our popular townsman, M. B. Culpepper, Register of Deeds, celebrated his 56th birthday last Monday. May he live to see many more.—See new advertisement of Hathaway Brothers.—Josiah Nicholson, of Belvidere, was in the City on Tuesday. He informed us that Elihu A. White is still a very sick man.—Tugs are passing through the Canal with large schooners in tow.—Mr. John Glover, who has been confined to his home on Road street is up and out again.—The lumber mills are kept busy—See advertiseement of the Home Bakery

HOME BAKERY.

THE HOME BAKERY has just made a fine lot of Mince Meat of the best quality; only ten cents a pound. Always on hand mince, apple and lemon pies, chocolate and pound cake, small cakes, candies, etc., fresh every day, and made to order on short notice. Phone 109.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought

GRAND GIFT DISTRIBUTION.

The Most Remarkable Offer Ever Made by a Reliable Concern.

Editor CAROLINIAN: Please announce that for a limited time we will give absolutely free to every married lady sending name, address and a two-cent stamp for postage, an elegant triple-silver-plated Sugar Shell. Such goods sell in Jewelry stores at 75 cents each. This is the most expensive advertising we have ever done, but it will make us thousands of friends and permanent customers. There is not hing to pay except a two-cent stamp as a sort of guaranty of good faith. The Home Furnisher, our own monthly publication, showing our line of high-grade silverware and furuiture, will also be sent free. But one Sugar Shell to a family.

QUAKER VALLEY MFG. CO.
Morgan and Harrison Sts, Chicago

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

One hundred valuable Town Lots for sale. These lots are desirably located in one of the best sections of Elizabeth City and can be had on easy terms. Apply to

I. M. MEEKINS, Att'y,
Room 5, Bradford Building,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

A Story of Cullom.

Just at the busy time one afternoon when the crowds from the departments packed the cars a tired looking man with a painful limp came in with the crowd at the Fifteenth street transfer station and stood clinging to a strap just in front of Senator Cullom. The senator looked up, and, seeing the weary face, instantly rose and offered his seat. The man demurred. The senator insisted.

"Sit down, sit down," said he cheerfully. "You mustn't stand; sit down."

The man sank into the seat, and the tall Illinoisan contented himself with a strap. From beneath a great poppy laden hat the bright eyes of a little girl, near whom he stood, peered up at him eagerly. At last he looked down and saw her.

"Won't you take my seat?" she said politely.

The senator smiled down at her and shook his head.

"No, thank you, child," he said. "You mustn't ever give up your seat to a man. It sets a bad example."—Chicago Tribune.

Volcanic Eruptions

Are grand, but Skin Eruptions rob life of joy. Bucklen's Arnica Salve cures them; also old running and fever sores, ulcers, boils, felons, corns, warts, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, chapped hands, chilblains, best pile cure on earth, drives out pains and aches. Only 25cts a box Cure guaranteed. Sold by Alex Wadsworth, druggist.

Standard Pharmacy,

COR. ROAD & FEARING STS.

DEALERS IN

CHOICE DRUGS, DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded by a

Registered Pharmacist.

MELICK.

MATTINGS.

Straw and Cotton Warps, the largest stock of New Goods in town. Patterns the Choicest and Prices the Lowest.

CARPETS & OIL CLOTHS

Good Values in stock and the Dobson line of Samples to select from. You have a Phildelphia Stock at your disposal. We will Cut, Match, Make and Lay your carpets.

WINDOW SHADES

to suit you in Color, Style and Price. A very good one made of Oiled Linen with Fringe, on Spring Roller at 25 cents.

WALL PAPER.

Our stock is large and carefully selected. Prices Guaranteed and comparison desired. Samples sent.

FURNITURE.

We are the Oldest Dealers in town. If you do not know what we can do for you come and see.

MELICK, WATER ST.

Honest Weight and Measure

has brought me success in the Grocery business. Right here let me say that I have purchased the entire interest of my late partner, Mr. Berry, and will continue to fight on the line of

Pure and Fresh Groceries,

and merit your trade by square dealing, pure and fresh goods, polite attention and unselfish profits. I will constantly keep a supply of consisting of

FLOUR, MEAL,
HAMS, BACON.
MACKEREL, AND

a general supply of Butter, Lard, and Cheese.

Molases, Syrups, Sugar, Jams and and all kinds of Jellies.

Coffees, Teas, Breakfast Hominy and Sausages in and out of season. It

Is the Best Policy

to always buy the best goods. I also keep Soaps for the Toilet, Kitchen and Laundry; Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars and, in fact, we keep everything kept in a first-class Grocery for general family use. I buy for CASH and therefore can sell at LOW FIGURES. It will be money saved to trade with me Give a call and be convinced.

C. F. Bliven,

MIAN STREET, NEAR WATER

OUR COLORED PEOPLE

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

Don't forget the Teacher's Association meeting for Saturday.

C. J. Jenkins of Hertford was in town Saturday attending to some business matters.

Two marriages last week, and another to soon follow we are informed.

Miss Harriett Cabarruss and some friends left Saturday for a brief visit to Edenton

The Normal and Industrial Institute, Rev. S. P. Smith, Principal will open next Monday.

Miss Julia Shannon who has been spending several weeks at home here returned Monday to Norfolk.

Rev. M. P. Harkins was in the city Saturday attending to business and renewing old acquaintance.

The State Normal School Lyceum presents its first program for the season to-morror evening. A cordial invitation is extended to all to be present.

Rev. M. W. D. Norman delivered one of his soul stirring sermons at the Corner Stone Church last Thursday.

Rev. Willis Dempsey left Saturday for a short visit to friends at Hertford.

Mr. Albert Watson of Windsor spent a few days of last week in the city.

Roanoke Institute Literary will hold its first session during present term to-morrow evening.

Rev. Luke Pierce returned Saturday from Newbern where he attended the State Baptist Convention

Preparations are being made by local A. M. E. L. churchs for the approaching Annual Conference.

The sermon by Bishop Walters at Mt. Lebanon Church last Thursday evening was a masterly effort and truly indicative of the man.

Miss Mary Barber, of Norfolk, has been spending a few days with friends in our city.

J. B. Love has returned to his home at Newbern, after a short while spent here.

Mrs. Lucy Smith, of New York, left yesterday after having been a visitor in our town for a few days.

A. W. Trucheart of Hampton, Va., was in the city in the interest of the True Reformers.

S. P. Lyons who has been at Moyock for several weeks has been in town this week.

Rev. Clayton had the misfortune to fall from his wheel Tuesday afternoon and sustain some slight bruises.

A slighs misunderstanding at Corner Stone Church last Thursday evening caused the parties to appear before the Mayor Friday for an adjustment.

James Herring one of the men shot about three weeks ago died last Friday at the Alms House where he had been taken for treatment. The young men implicated will now have to answer to a charge of a very serious character.

Upon receipt of a telegram from relatives at Newbern a young girl named Carrie Stamps was arrested by the authorities here Saturday morning upon the arrival of the steamer Newbern. A later telegrum directed that she be released which was done.

Bismark'l Iron Nerve

Was the result of his splendid health. Indomitable will and tremendious energy are not found where Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and they success they bring use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They develop every power of brain and body. Only 25c at Alex. Wadsworth's drug store.

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

The State Colored Normal School,

—OF—

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.,

Offers excellent advantages to the youth of the Colored Race to receive thorough and practical training in the fundamental studies of the English branches. The school aims to educate and train both sexes for teachers. Pedagogics, History of Education, Elements of Psychology, Drawing and Vocal Music are included in the course of instruction. Every teacher should know these branches. Tuition for the regular course is FREE. Board, Fuel, Lights and Room range from $5 to $7 per month. The Fall Term will begin

September 4th, 1899.

Diplomas issued by State Superintendent Mebane will be granted to persons who complete the course of instruction. By the opening of the session $25 worth of good books will be put into the School Library and some repairs done on the building. Catalogue on application

P. W. MOORE, A. M., Principal.

New Colored Merchant

When in need of Family Groceries, Confectioneries and Stationery, stop in and examine our New Fresh Stock of goods before making your purchase.

We carrry a nice line of Flour, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Meats, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Cheroots, Candies, Cheese, Crackers, Oil, Soap, Lye, Starch, Soda, Baking Powders, Tinware, Stationery. You would be astonished at our low prices for stationery. Every variety of Paper, Tablets, Pens, and Ink. Our terms are Cash or Barter. I run on the small profit and quick sale system. Give us a trial. Respectfully,

J. W. ROBINSON,
No. 175 S. Road St.

Corn, Oa's and Country Produce

Ripans Tabules cure dizziness.
Ripans Tabules cure biliousness.
Ripans Tabules cure flatulence.

100 DROPS CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 DOSES—35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

SEND NO MONEY WITH YOUR ORDER, but this ad. and send to us and we will send you OUR HIGH GRADE DROP CABINET BURDICK SEWING MACHINE by freight, C. O. D. subject to examination. You can examine it at your nearest freight depot and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented in every particular, as high as $60.00, and THE GREATEST BARGAIN YOU EVER HEARD OF, pay Special Offer Price $15.50 your freight agent our special price $15.50 and freight charges. Machine weighs 150 pounds and the freight will average 75 cents for each 500 miles. GIVE IT THREE MONTHS TRIAL in your own home, and we will return your $15.50 after using it if not satisfied. We sell different makes and grades of Sewing Machines at $8.50, $10.00, $11.00, $12.00 and up, all fully described in our Sewing Machine Catalogue, but $15.50 for this DROP DESK CABINET BURDICK is the greatest value ever offered by any house.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this machine. Some concerns, to deceive the people, offer a machine similar in appearance to the Burdick, but of inferior quality, at a low price, and when ordered will substitute their own machine. Others claim to make the Burdick, but they have not the facilities for doing so, and their machine is a poor imitation. Don't be deceived by any of these schemes, but write direct to us and we will send you our handsome illustrated catalogue free, showing all known machines, and our prices, terms and guarantee. Write some friend in Chicago and learn what an excellent machine the Burdick is. We have every MODERN IMPROVEMENT, EVERY GOOD POINT OF EVERY HIGH GRADE MACHINE MADE, WITH THE DEFECTS OF NONE. Made by the best makers in America, from the best material money can buy.

SOLID QUARTER SAWED OAK DROP DESK CABINET, piano polish, full length, automatic self-lifting drop lid, handsome full length automatic self-lifting closed chest dropping from sight; to be used as a center table or desk, the other open with full length table and head for three feet of embroidery, has 5 drawers, lined with genuine Ivory drawer pulls, 4 full length braced and decorated cabinet finish, finest nickel drawer slides, 4 self acting casters, adjustable treadle, genuine Singer thread stand. Finest large High Arm head, perfect running, self threading vibrating shuttle, automatic bobbin winder, adjustable by a ring, patent tension liberator, improved loose wheel, adjustable pitman, self setting needle bar, perfect, improved drop feed, patent dress guard, head is handsomely decorated and ornamented and beautifully tinted in many colors, a 20 Years' Binding Guarantee goes with every machine. Every known attachment is furnished and our Free Instruction Book tells just how anyone can run it and do every other plain or fancy kind of sewing. Send $15.50 to our Chicago office, or if you prefer, to our nearest freight depot, and if, when you receive the machine, you are not satisfied, return it to us at our expense and we will refund your money. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING to see and examine this machine, compare it with those your storekeeper sells at $40.00 to $60.00, and then if convinced that you are saving $25.00 to $30.00, pay your freight agent the $15.50. WE TO RETURN YOUR $15.50 if at any time within three months you say you are not satisfied. ORDER TO-DAY. DON'T DELAY. Sears, Roebuck & Co. are perfectly reliable. Address SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.) Chicago, Ill.

We do Not Have to Talk a Man to Death

to sell our goods. We buy from first hands in large quantities and receive a fresh supply daily. We make a specialty of Fancy Groceries and Canned Goods, and pride ourselves on the fact that while the quality is 'way up in G the prices defy competition. Nothing gives us more pleasure than to show goods, because by thus doing we are sure to secure trade

Prices and Quality Sell the Goods.

In addition to our already large stock of Groceries, Immense supply of Sugars, Cargoes of Flour, and general Wholesale and Retail Supplies, we have recently added Lime, Cement and Builder's Material generally. We can guarantee these goods. Long experience and practical knowledge with the trade has taught us a thing or two and we are ready to convince you. Our

Wholesale Department,

like our Retail Department, is always kept up-to-date. Right here let us say that in the matter of buying we have saved money for others and can do so for you. We know what we are talking about and mean business. Call on us; you'll find us sociable; we have been since we were a boy.

W. J. Woodley, No. 158 and 160 Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

Don't Spend a Dollar for **Medicine** until you have tried

RIPANS TABULES

You can buy them in the paper 5-cent cartons

Ten Tabules for Five Cents.

This sort is put up cheaply to gratify the universal present demand for a low price.

If you don't find this sort of

Ripans Tabules At the Druggist's

Send Five Cents to THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce St., New York, and they will be sent to you by mail; or 12 cartons will be mailed for 48 cents. The chances are ten to one that Ripans Tabules are the very medicine you need.

POSITIONS SECURED. May deposit money for tuition in bank till position is secured, or will accept notes. **Cheap** board. **Car fare paid.** No vacation. Enter any time. Open for both sexes. Catalogue **free.** Write to-day.

DRAUGHON'S PRACTICAL BUSINESS Colleges,

Nashville, Tenn. Savannah, Ga. $ Galveston, Tex. Texarkana, Tex.

Indorsed by **merchants** and **bankers.** By far best patronized business colleges in South. Three months' bookkeeping with us equals **six** by the old plan. All commercial branches taught. For circulars explaining "Home Study Course," address "Department A," For college catalogue, address "Department

Educate FOR A Situation. Book-Keeping, Business, PHONOGRAPHY, Type-Writing Telegraphy

Address WILBUR R. SMITH, LEXINGTON, KY.

For circular of his famous and responsible COMMERCIAL COLLEGE OF KY. UNIVERSITY

Awarded Medal at World's Exposition. Refers to thousands of graduates in positions. Cost of Full Business Course, including Tuition, Books and Board in family, only $47.50. Shorthand, Type-Writing, and Telegraphy Specialties. The Kentucky University [illegible] awarded graduates. No vacations. In order to have your [illegible] address only. WILBUR R SMITH, LEXINGTON, KY.

Pledged to Marry Only Widows.

There is a bachelors' club in the West whose only rule to which members swear allegiance when they join the club is "Marry a widow." Young girls and old maids alike are barred.

One explanation of this rule, given by a member, is "We consider it the part of wisdom to marry some one who has already discovered that men are not angels."

Another member gives this philanthropic reason: "Young girls always have the best chance with their fresh, blooming faces, and we think the widows ought to be given a show, as their lives have been blighted in a measure, as it were. Anyway, they seem to understand a man better."

Another view of the case is the fact that anything forbidden suddenly acquires wonderful interest. A lot of bachelors who pledge themselves to marry widows are sure to discover the hitherto unappreciated charms of all the maidens in town."

Ten Strong Words.

In London this summer one of the weekly papers offered a prize for the best list of strong words, to number ten. The announcement specified that but ten words would be considered from one person, and a committee of literary men would select from the numbers offered the ten strongest words in the English language. These are the words that won: Hate, blood, hungry, dawn, coming, gone, love, dead, alone, forever.—Detroit Free Press.

Dollar Handshakes.

Major Blanche Cox addressed a crowd at the Salvation Army barracks. The hall was well filled. After the singing of several hymns and the giving of testimony a collection was taken up and the presiding officer announced that Major Cox would shake hands with any one for $1. Several were found willing thus to contribute to the cause.—Denver (Col.) Republican.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. SEAL

A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The Prussian army includes nearly 14,000 officers, among them 208 generals.

Lost Sight

Restored and the eyes cured by using Findley's Eye Salve. No pain, sure cure or money back. 25c. box. All druggists, or by mail. J. P. HATTER, Decatur, TEXAS.

There are only 100,000 Britishers in India—one to every 3000 of the population.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The Bank of England was opened 202 years ago.

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my boy's life last summer.—Mrs. ALLIE DOUGLASS, Le Roy, Mich., Oct. 20, 1895.

The most costly Parliament in Europe is that of France. It costs $1,500,000 a year.

"He is Wise Who Talks But Little."

This is only a half truth. If wise men had held their tongues, we should know nothing about the circulation of the blood. If it were not for this advertisement you might never know that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

WANTED—Energetic man as County Superintendent to manage our business in your own and adjoining counties; no canvassing; straight salary, $18.00 per week and expenses. Yearly contract, no commission. Exceptional opportunity. Address Manufacturers, P. O. Box 733, Philadelphia, Penn.

The Postmaster's "Defi."

In speaking the other day of the great progress which has been made in the postal service of the country within recent years, Postmaster Merritt told a story to illustrate that there were still parts of the United States which had not been touched by the spirit of improvement.

"I stopped in at the Postoffice Department the other day," General Merritt said, in reciting the story, "and in looking over some of the communications I chanced on one that took my fancy mightily. It came from the head of one of Uncle Sam's offices way out in the Rocky Mountains, in an almost uninhabited section, and appeared to have been sent partly as a note of information and partly as an ultimatum to the Government at Washington. It read as follows:

"'Notice—This office will be closed for the next three days, while the postmaster goes on a bear hunt. You can discharge me if you want to, but I warn you beforehand that I'm the only man that can read and write in the neighborhood.'"—Washington Post.

"I GAVE little thought to my health," writes MRS. WM. V. BELL, 230 N. Walnut St., Canton, O., to Mrs. Pinkham. "until I found myself unable to attend to my household duties.

"I had had my days of not feeling well and my monthly suffering, and a good deal of backache, but I thought all women had these things and did not complain.

THOUGHTLESS WOMEN

"I had doctored for some time, but no medicine seemed to help me, and my physician thought it best for me to go to the hospital for local treatment. I had read and heard so much of your Vegetable Compound that I made up my mind to try it. I was troubled with falling of the womb, had sharp pains in ovaries, leucorrhœa and painful menses. I was so weak and dizzy that I would often have severe fainting spells. I took in all several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier and used the Sanative Wash, and am now in good health. I wish others to know of the wonderful good it has done me, and have many friends taking it now. Will always give your medicine the highest praise."

MRS. A. TOLLE, 1946 Hilton St., Philadelphia, Pa., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I was very thin and my friends thought I was in consumption. Had continual headaches, backache and falling of womb, and my eyes were affected. Every one noticed how poorly I looked and I was advised to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. One bottle relieved me, and after taking eight bottles am now a healthy woman; have gained in weight 95 pounds to 140 pounds, and everyone asks what makes me so stout."

Good Field For Money-Making.

"Rubber culture in Central America offers a splendid field for a poor man," said Mr. J. S. Nodine, manager of the largest rubber plantation in Nicaragua. "Just as an illustration let me tell you of the experience of a neighbor of ours named Westerfield. He came to Nicaragua less than four years ago from somewhere in New England, and brought with him a little child. He was very much run down and weakened with consumption, and came to the tropics to try to regain his health. I happen to know that he didn't have a dollar, and he was glad to take a job clerking at about $40 a month gold. Being naturally shrewd and energetic, he made a little money trading, and bought a 160-acre tract, which he proceeded to have cleared by degrees, setting it out partly in rubber trees and partly in bananas and fruits. In a year the fruit began to return a small revenue, which he used in extending the cultivation, his idea being to have eventually a well-stocked rubber plantation, and in the meanwhile to make the other things pay the expenses. By good management and industry he carried out the program, and in the second year opened a small store for trading with the Indians. After that it was easy, and in considerably less than four years he had one of the nicest rubber groves in the republic. The trees are now on the point of giving their first yield, but recently his wife's health failed and he was obliged to return north, having completely recovered himself. Four weeks ago he sold his plantation as it stands for $23,000 in gold. This is an exceptional case, I admit, but at the same time there is absolutely nothing about it that cannot be duplicated by industry and pluck."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Fruit Pits in Demand.

Growers of stone fruits can count upon a new source of revenue. The pits of peaches, apricots, nectarines, plums and prunes, heretofore thrown away or used for fuel, have a market value. Especially is this true of peach and apricot pits. This year there is a strong demand for them at from $8 to $10 a ton, delivered in San Francisco. The kernel is the product sought. From the apricot kernel that delicious French "nut candy" is made, displacing the almond. Cinnamon, allspice and nutmeg are adulterated with this same pit, ground and highly prepared for the purpose. Prussic acid and essence and oil of almonds are made from the peach and prune pits, and these flavors are used in a thousand different ways. The pits are cracked in San Francisco, and the kernels are then sent East.—California Vineyardist.

Bills Payable in Russia.

The year 1900 not being a leap year in the Gregorian calendar, while it is so in the Julian mode of reckoning, the old style in Russia will from March 1 next be thirteen days behind the new style. This is a point of the utmost importance in regard to bills payable in Russia. Indeed, it happens very often that bills drawn upon Russia bear both dates, and the slightest error is sufficient to render void a protest of such bills, as the courts are very strict about these matters. It is, therefore, inadvisable to mention the old style in any such documents. The latter date is quite unnecessary, as Russian commercial law provides that bills from abroad shall be payable according to the new style, which is followed by nearly all the countries of Europe.—London Financial News.

Breezy But Refined.

Here is a marriage notice from the Stillwater Gazette, which possesses the refreshing element of breeziness without overstepping the bounds of refinement: "Last week Probate Judge Burns succeeded in tying the matrimonial knot which is to firmly secure John McLimans and Mrs. Harriet Whack for life. McLimans is old enough to know better than to get entangled with matrimonial troubles, but lacks experience being a bachelor of fifty-nine years of age. The partner he has selected is nine years his junior, but what she lacks in age is made up in experience, as she has been there before."—Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

Biffins Was Willing.

Biffins's wife was a tartar, and she had been giving it to him hot one day. After supper she sent him into town for some hairpins, and Biffins got on the street car with hard feelings against the world in general and the female sex in particular.

Soon a vinegary-looking woman got into the car. When paying her fare she chose to fancy herself offended by something the conductor said.

"Are there any gentlemen in this car," she called out, "who will stand by and see a woman insulted?"

"Madam," said Biffins, rising eagerly, "I will."

FILIPINO WOULD BETRAY.

Pio Del Pilar Offers to Surrender Aguinaldo and the Army.

WANTS $500,000 FOR THE ACT.

General Otis Declines the Proposition—Insurgents Kill Spaniards Who Would Turn Over Artillery—Talk of an Audacious Plan to Invade Manila and Capture Our Commander.

MANILA (By Cable).—General Otis has received messages purporting to come from the insurgent General Pio del Pilar offering to sell out his army and to deliver Aguinaldo into the hands of the Americans. Although he is not satisfied that this offer is authentic, it is not intrinsically improbable. The policy of General Otis is firmly set against buying any surrenders.

GENERAL PIO DEL PILAR.

(He would sell out the Filipino Army and deliver Aguinaldo to the Americans.)

Pio del Pilar offers for the sum of $50,000 to refrain from attacking Manila with his army; for the sum of $250,000 he offers to surrender his army after a sham battle, both sides firing into the air, and for the sum of $500,000 he says he will procure the overthrow of the insurrection and the capture of Aguinaldo, Paterno and the other leaders.

In the course of the communication he refers to Aguinaldo in contemptuous terms, indicating that strained relations exist between them. Reports are being received from districts occupied by the enemy that the Filipinos believe that Pio del Pilar has an audacious plan to break through the American lines into Manila and to seize General Otis and the Archbishop. Possibly these rumors were started with an idea of helping him to make a deal with the Americans. It is unnecessary to say that the Americans would welcome an attack of that sort.

There has been much speculation of late regarding the whereabouts of Pio del Pilar. The recent attack at La Loma is credited to his men. It is believed that he is now in the vicinity of San Mateo Valley with a force of from 1800 to 2000 men.

Ten former Spanish soldiers, who were captured by the Filipinos and for a time acted as officers and members of a Filipino artillery regiment located in the vicinity of Santa Rosa, in the Laguna de Bay district, determined to surrender the artillery to the Americans, the plot was discovered by the Filipinos, who killed seven of the conspirators, the three others making their escape to Manila.

It appears that when the surrender was determined upon the Spaniards delegated one of their number to proceed to Manila and to propose to General Otis to surrender, after a prearranged mock battle, about twelve pieces, including Krupp and Nordenfeldt rapid-fire guns, well supplied with ammunition from the Lipa powder factory, in exchange for certain sums to be paid the Spaniards, who were to be pardoned for carrying arms against the Americans and to be transported to Spain. The delegate left Santa Rosa, and, accompanied by three Filipinos, entered the American lines at Calamba. The Filipinos did not proceed far, deciding to await his return a given time. As the delegate was detained in Manila longer than they had expected, they grew suspicious and returned to Santa Rosa. The plot was then revealed and the remaining Spaniards were attacked.

The gunboat Napindan, cruising near Santa Rosa, perceived two men on the beach, hurriedly embarking in a canoe and pushing out toward them. She took them on board, and they reported that the Filipinos, on discovering the plot to surrender the artillery, had cut the throats of seven of their Spanish companions, and that they themselves had barely escaped with their lives.

The three Spaniards are now hiding in Manila, fearing Filipino vengeance. General Otis had declined their offer through the delegate to surrender the artillery for money, but he promises to send the three to Spain.

FILIPINO OFFICERS KILLED.

Batson's Macabebe Scouts Defeat the Enemy at San Mateo.

MANILA (By Cable).—Batson's Macabebe scouts encountered the enemy at San Mateo, near Arayat, and attacked them on the front and flank, driving them out of the trenches and dispersing them completely.

Several Filipinos, including a captain and a lieutenant, were killed. A quantity of arms was captured. The Macabebes had one man killed.

A body of twenty-five Filipinos attacked a railroad patrol of eight men, members of the Seventeenth Regiment, at Guiguinto, north of Bulacan, wounding two.

The Americans reinforced the patrol and drove off the enemy, capturing a quantity of ammunition.

General Lee on a Leave of Absence.

General Fitzhugh Lee, Military Governor of the Province of Havana, will visit friends in the United States on a thirty days' leave of absence.

Three Firemen Are Killed.

Fire caused the loss of three lives and property worth $100,000 at Knightstown, Ind., a few days ago. The dead are Truman Rhodes, Charles Schutter and Fon Davey, members of the volunteer fire department. They were fighting the fire when the front wall of a three-story building fell outward. They were caught by the falling bricks and crushed to death.

The Plague Reaches Brazil.

The statement that the bubonic plague is raging at Santos, Brazil, is officially confirmed.

Newsy Gleanings.

The new registration law in South Dakota goes into effect this year.

An international exhibition of automobiles has just been held in Berlin, Germany.

Through the efforts of enterprising Americans the city of Mexico is to have a public automobile service.

Prussian manufacturers have donated over $250,000 for the benefit of the Technological Institute in Berlin.

The Government has planned a notable exhibition of colonial products for the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have forbidden the sale of giant firecrackers and dynamite torpedoes.

A sanitary committee is preparing to thoroughly cleanse Jerusalem.

It has been decided to make the Chicago fall festival an annual fixture.

Chinese merchants in Portland, Ore., complain of a lack of business because of the falling off in the Chinese population.

A company is being formed in Italy for the purpose of placing a public service of automobiles in various parts of the country.

The city of New York has made an appropriation of $10,000 for the purpose of making a great relief map of the whole city.

British public revenue for the fiscal year to date is $15,000,000 larger than in the same period last year, expenditure only $7,500,000 greater.

NEW PRESIDENT AT YALE.

Professor Arthur T. Hadley Installed as Chief of the University.

Impressive Ceremonies of Day Followed at Night by a Torchlight Procession of the Students.

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (Special).—Arthur Twining Hadley, LL. D., was inaugurated thirteenth President of Yale University to succeed Timothy Dwight. The ceremony took place in Battell Chapel, the college church, in the presence of hundreds of distinguished men and women, prominent in higher educational affairs in all sections of the country.

The inaugural ceremonies were simple in themselves. They were conducted in English, the traditional Latin pronouncements having been abandoned at Dr. Hadley's request. The new president was honored with the presence not only of distinguished Yale alumni and Federal and State officials, but by the attendance of the presidents of Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, Cornell, Chicago, Brown, Oberlin and a host of other universities and colleges.

Battell Chapel was filled to the doors. The audience room presented an animated appearance, for all of those there in official capacities as representatives of other institutions wore the academic gowns and hoods of their respective institutions. Dr. Hadley, himself, wore the crimson hood of Harvard, typical of the degree of Doctor of Laws, with which Yale's older sister had honored him.

After the processional and overture the retiring president, Dr. Timothy Dwight, made the opening prayer. The Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Twichell, of Hartford, the senior member of the Yale corporation, formally inducted Dr. Hadley into office and administered to him the oath. President Hadley then delivered his inaugural address.

The singing of the commencement ode followed the address of the new president, and then Professor George P. Fisher, dean of the Yale Theological School, and senior dean of the university, on behalf of the faculty graduates and undergraduates, delivered an address of welcome. The benediction was pronounced by former President Dwight, and the inaugural ceremony proper was at an end.

Three thousand Yale undergraduates and recent graduates united at night in the demonstration in honor of the inauguration. The hit of the procession was the train of cars of the "Hadley Transportation Company," the tableau being a surprise all along the line of march. It consisted of a locomotive and three cars, each sixteen feet long and seven feet high, lighted from within with lanterns. The locomotive moved on wheels and was fitted with a boiler, which emitted steam at every stop, and continuously rang a clangerous bell as a warning of its approach. With the cars were twenty seniors, carrying regulation railroad lanterns, and dressed in the garb of brakemen. The procession was reviewed at the City Hall by the Mayor and the Court of Common Council.

The celebration terminated with a huge bonfire near the campus on the old gym lot.

BOY DIES OF A WHIPPING.

School Teacher Held Responsible For the Death of a Pupil.

HAMMOND, Ind. (Special).—W. H. Reichers is Principal of the Robertsdale School, a division of the Hammond City Schools, and among his pupils was an unruly one named Arthur Whitney. After vain efforts to control him by other means, Professor Reichers gave him such a whipping as he thought the boy merited. Shortly thereafter the boy became ill and died. A post-mortem examination disclosed injuries to the spinal cord, which the physicians assert were the cause of death, and which are claimed to be due to the whipping.

Some days ago Reichers was arrested upon a charge of assault, and held under $500 bonds, which were furnished by Superintendent Belman of the city schools, who approves the teacher's method and actions. The Board of Education has decided to stand by him in the defense, and will attempt to prove that he did no bodily injury to the child. Reichers was held on the charge of manslaughter.

INSANE FARMER KILLS FIVE.

Babcock Shoots Wife and Three Sons, Then Slays Himself.

REDWOOD FALLS, Minn. (Special).—Frank E. Babcock, a farmer living near this city, murdered his wife and three sons on his farm and then committed suicide. The murder, it is supposed, was committed in a fit of insanity.

Babcock loaded his gun and went to where his two little boys were playing near the house and shot both of them dead. His wife saw the deed and ran to the barn for safety. He found his wife in the barn and shot her through the head. She fell dead.

From the barn he walked to where his oldest son was at work, and at close range fired a shot that killed him instantly. Reloading, he placed the muzzle of the weapon in his mouth and fired one barrel, killing himself instantly. He fell over on the gun, which still had one barrel cocked.

$30,000 VERDICT FOR A BOY.

Chicago Jury Says the City is Responsible For Terrible Injuries.

CHICAGO (Special).—Paralyzed from his waist down, his hearing impaired, his tongue injured to such an extent as to rob him of his power of speech, and suffering from a broken spine, Henry Walters, nine years old, has obtained the largest verdict for personal injuries ever returned against the city of Chicago—$30,000.

In January, 1898, when walking along the Thirty-fifth Street Viaduct, the boy fell through a hole in the planking, which had been obscured by smoke from a passing engine.

FAITH CURE BELIEVER ACQUITTED.

An Indiana Judge Holds That a Parent Need Not Call a Doctor for His Child.

LA PORTE, Ind. (Special).—The trial of James Chenowith, a believer in faith cure, who was indicted by the grand jury of Clinton County for murder, being held responsible for the death of an infant child, because he failed to summon a physician, has been acquitted. The case was taken from the jury by Judge Kent, who held that there is no law requiring a parent to provide medical attention for his children. The State will carry the case on appeal to the Supreme Court. The decision of Judge Kent is regarded as a great victory by believers in faith cure.

Imprisoned Miners Rescued.

An explosion of gas occurred at the Shenandoah City Colliery, at Shenandoah, Penn., and fire immediately broke out in the mine, hemming in twenty-two men who were at work. Those attracted to the surface of the mine by the explosion at once began vigorous efforts to rescue the imprisoned men, and in this they were successful, all the men being taken out alive in a comparatively short time. Three of the number, Adam Sobolinski, William Skavinski, and Joseph Caspavage, were severely burned, and their injuries may prove fatal. Several others sustained severe injuries.

General Shafter Formally Retired.

General William R. Shafter, who has held the positions of Brigadier-General in the regular army and Major-General in the volunteer army, has been placed on the retired list of the regular army. He will, however, remain in command of the Department of the Pacific until relieved by order of the President, or until he is mustered out on July 1, 1901, on which date the enlistment of all Spanish war volunteers will expire as provided in the War act of Congress.

The Kaiser to Visit England.

The Cologne Gazette of Berlin announces officially that Emperor William will start for England on November 11.

Idaho Wants Troops to Stay.

Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, visited the War Department at Washington a few days ago to protest against Secretary Root's order withdrawing the regulars from the Coeur d'Alene region. He thinks the prisoners in the stockade at Wardner ought to be guarded by Federal soldiers. Secretary Root's idea is that the State ought to be able to look out for these prisoners, if there are enough soldiers in the region to guard the mines.

Woman Must Be A Voter.

The Supreme Court of Michigan has decided that a woman must be a voter to hold the office of prosecuting attorney, to which she had been elected by the voters

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

43 MILK AND CREAM.			
The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been 2¾c ₽ qt. net to shipper. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:			
Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans			22,417
Condensed milk, cans			117
Cream, cans			480
BUTTER.			
Creamery—West. extras	—	@	24
Firsts	21½	@	23
Thirds to seconds	17	@	21
State—Thirds to firsts	17	@	21
State Dairy tubs, extras	—	@	22
Imitation Creamery	15	@	20
Factory, fresh firsts	—	@	16½
Low grades	14	@	15
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	—	@	12¾
Small	—	@	12¾
Part skims, good to prime	8¾	@	10
Full skims	—	@	4
EGGS.			
Nearby—Fancy	—	@	22
Western—Choice	—	@	20
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1898	—	@	2 30
Medium, 1898	1 80	@	1 85
Pea, choice, 1898	—	@	1 80
Red kidney, choice, 1898	—	@	2 20
White kidney, choice, 1898	—	@	—
Yellow eye	—	@	2 00
Lima, Cal., ₽ 60 lbs	3	@	3 25
Green peas, bags	—	@	1 30
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, green, ₽ bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Baldwin, ₽ bbl	1 25	@	2 00
Grapes, Del., ₽ case	—	@	1 50
Niagara, ₽ basket	12	@	13
Pears, Seckel, ₽ bbl	4 00	@	6 50
Jersey, ₽ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Lawrence, ₽ bbl	2 25	@	2 75
Plums, ₽ basket	30	@	40
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₽ bbl	5 00	@	5 50
HOPS.			
State—1899, choice, ₽ lb	—	@	14
1898, fair to prime	9	@	11
Pacific Coast, 1898, choice	—	@	14
Common to prime	9	@	13
Old odds	2	@	5
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₽ lb	7	@	8
Chickens, ₽ lb	7	@	8
Roosters, ₽ lb	4	@	5
Turkeys, ₽ lb	8	@	10
Ducks, ₽ pair	40	@	75
Geese, ₽ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Pigeons, ₽ pair	20	@	25
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₽ lb	7	@	13
Broilers, Phila., ₽ lb	10	@	17
Fowls, State & Penn., ₽ lb	8	@	8½
Ducks, L. I. spring, ₽ lb	12	@	13
Geese, Eastern spring, ₽ lb	13	@	16
Squabs, ₽ doz	1 50	@	2 50
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₽ 100 lb	—	@	85
Clover mixed	75	@	80
Clover	75	@	77½
Straw—Long rye	50	@	57½
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, L. I., ₽ bbl	1 12	@	1 62
Jersey, ₽ bbl	1 00	@	1 37
Sweet, Jersey, ₽ bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Cabbages, L. I., ₽ 100	2 00	@	5 00
Onions, Eastern red, ₽ bbl	1 00	@	1 12
Orange Co. red, ₽ bag	60	@	80
Tomatoes, ₽ box	10	@	40
Squash, ₽ bbl	50	@	1 00
Turnips, ₽ bbl	50	@	75
Peas, ₽ basket	1 50	@	2 50
Lima beans, ₽ bag	50	@	1 25
String beans, ₽ basket	2 00	@	2 75
Peppers, ₽ bbl	50	@	1 50
Cucumbers, ₽ bbl	3 50	@	5 00
Egg plant, ₽ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Celery, ₽ doz	10	@	30
Cauliflower, ₽ bbl	1 00	@	1 75
Brussels sprouts, ₽ qt	8	@	10
Carrots, ₽ bbl	75	@	1 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	3 60	@	3 80
Spring Patents	3 95	@	4 15
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	73¾
No. 2 Red	—	@	75½
Corn—No. 2	39¾	@	40½
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	30½
Track mixed	28½	@	30½
Rye—Western	66	@	66½
State	—	@	63
Lard—City steam	5.45c	@	5.50c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7	@	9¾
Calves, city dressed	9	@	12
Country dressed	6	@	10
Sheep, ₽ 100 lb	2 50	@	4 50
Lambs, ₽ 100 lb	4 25	@	5 50
Hogs—Live, ₽ 100 lb	4 65	@	4 80
Country dressed	4½	@	7½
TOBACCO.			

Seed leaf was firm with a good business and sales amounted to about 850 cases, including 200 cases Zimmers at private terms, 150 cases crop 1897 Wisconsin Havana at 9½@11c., 267 cases crop 1897 Pennsylvania seed leaf at 11¾@12½c., 125 cases 1898 New England Havana at 20@55c. Sales of Havana tobacco were 150 bales at 80@90c. In bond, and sales of Sumatra were 100 bales at 80c.@$1 60 in bond.

POTATO CROP OF 1899.

A Large Crop, Estimated at 242,000,000 Bushels.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—A liberal potato crop is in sight, according to the final report of the American Agriculturist. This says that under the stimulus of high prices last winter and spring farmers increased their area to nearly 3,000,000 acres devoted to this crop.

Returns from every important potato-growing State make it appear that the crop as a whole is close to 242,000,000 bushels, or the heaviest since 1896, when the acreage was a little smaller, but the average rate of yield per acre somewhat higher.

According to the American Agriculturist, the average yield per acre in 1899 was eighty-one bushels, compared with seventy-three bushels in 1898, sixty-four bushels in 1897, eighty-six bushels in 1896. The total crop of 1898 was 204,000,000 bushels and in 1897 it was 174,000,000 bushels.

The yield in the Middle States, though irregular, is liberal in the aggregate. New England's shortage in apples is made up partly through an unusually fine potato crop. The crop of the West is somewhat disappointing, particularly in Michigan, Northern Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and the Northwest generally. But damage reports are by no means universal, and the West, as a whole, is securing a large crop of potatoes of good quality.

In Canada and the Maritime Provinces farmers are harvesting a fair crop. Nearly an average European crop is in sight, the yield being somewhat uneven.

The home markets are well supplied, and prices to farmers are opening comparatively low. While the crop, as a whole, is a liberal one, this authority concludes, there is no reason to sacrifice stock by forcing it upon an unwilling market, wherever growers are so situated as to properly store.

Prosperity of the Railroads.

Never before was so much railroad business being done in the United States as is going on now. All the great railroads are taxed to the limit of their capacity, and are suffering from a car famine from which all the car works in the country, working day and night, are unable to rescue them. The record of this year will show an immensely greater volume of business than did 1893.

No Toilet Soap Trust Yet.

The attempt to form a combination of toilet soap manufacturers of New York City has failed.

Reports of Business Conditions.

Shoe manufacturers are busy.

Distributive trade keeps up well at Chicago.

Favorable conditions still govern Canadian trade.

All the business doing in iron is for next year's delivery.

Alaskan navigation has closed at British Columbia points.

Southern cotton spinners have advanced the price of yarn.

Tobacco is reported very generally active at nearly all markets West and East.

Trade activity is widespread, all measures of volume and value testifying to prevailing prosperous conditions.

Lumber is in urgent demand at many markets in spite of the advanced stage of the season, and prices are firm.

The world's wheat crop will admittedly be smaller, and rye, barley and oats yields are not expected to be so large as a year ago.

The higher range of prices of all staples, and particularly of agricultural products will furnish a profitable balance to producers.

In the Northwest business and collections are reported good without exception, and a like report comes from the Pacific coast.

General manufacturing industry is running full, and activity is so widespread that it is hard to prefer one industry to another in this respect.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

The Schley Testimonial Committee of the Royal Arcanum has presented a handsome loving cup to Mrs. Schley, the wife of Rear-Admiral Schley.

President McKinley telegraphed the Secretary of War an order promoting to the grade of Brigadier-General the following officers: Colonel A. C. M. Pennington, Second Artillery; Colonel Royal T. Frank, First Artillery; Colonel Louis H. Carpenter, Fifth Cavalry; Colonel Samuel Ovenshine, Twenty-third Infantry; Colonel Daniel W. Burke, Seventeenth Infantry.

The war in South Africa will result in the cutting off of our mail service with the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, said an official of the Post Office Department. All mail matter from this country for South Africa enters by way of Cape Town.

Commander Taussig, of the Bennington, has sent a report to the Navy Department praising the work of officers and crew in an engagement at Malabon.

Many trust officials and attorneys arrived in Washington in answer to the subpœnas of the Industrial Commission. They apparently fear that there may be legislation regarding the appointment of a commission to control the trusts.

Major Woodhull, Chief Surgeon at Manila, has cabled Surgeon Sternberg, requesting that the corps of female nurses at Manila be increased to correspond with the increase of troops under General Otis's command.

The task of recruiting the volunteer army for the Philippines is practically completed. It was announced at the War Department that all the regiments have been filled except one of the additional colored regiments, the Forty-ninth, which needs less than five hundred men.

Dr. Senner, former Commissioner of Immigration, told the Industrial Commission he was opposed to further restrictions of immigration.

Australian federation is considered an accomplished fact, according to Consul General Bray, at Melbourne.

Our Adopted Islands.

Mrs. Letorde, wife of Military Governor Ludlow's acting chief clerk, died in Havana from yellow fever.

The Manila newspaper Patria has been suppressed and its editor arrested, charged with seditious utterances.

The Boers showed every courtesy to Mr. Conynham Greene, the British Agent, on his journey from Pretoria to Cape Town, South Africa. Six of President Kruger's body guard escorted him to the Transvaal border. The burghers of the Orange Free State were equally courteous.

The Mayor and Councilmen of Mayaguez, capital of the province of that name, Porto Rico, have resigned owing to political differences.

The taking of the census throughout the Island of Cuba has begun. The people receive the enumerators well and give all the desired information readily. No difficulty is expected in the cities.

The six artillery batteries stationed at Honolulu, Hawaii, have lost between twenty and thirty men in the last few days by desertion. All the soldiers there are anxious to be sent to Manila. They are willing to stand thirty days in the guardhouse for the chance of getting to the seat of war.

Domestic.

Captain John K. Fleet, of the United States Shipping Company, has received at Newport News, Va., what is said to be the first Portuguese gold medal of honor ever presented in this country, for saving the shipwrecked crew of the Portuguese bark Alice two years ago.

Attorney-General Monnett, of Ohio, has rendered a decision in which he holds that the ground between railroad switches is roadbed and can be taxed as such. This will add a large amount to the Ohio tax receipts.

Missary Hubbard, of Winterport, Me., was burned to death in her house. She was wealthy and her home was one of the finest in Maine.

William Leggett, of Rochester, N. Y., in the employ of Gaskill's Midway Company, was fatally injured by an elephant at Knoxville, Tenn., because he struck the animal on the head with a hammer several weeks ago at Battle Creek, Mich.

Rear-Admiral Sampson, who has been detailed to the Charleston Navy Yard, arrived in Boston a few days ago and assumed command at the Yard.

Rear-Admiral Norman H. Farquhar arrived at Old Point Comfort, Va., from Washington, and is now in command of the North Atlantic Squadron, succeeding Rear-Admiral W. T. Sampson.

Under the spell of the preaching of the Rev. Dr. A. B. Simpson, the sum of $63,300 in pledges was raised on Sunday, for the Christian and Missionary Alliance at Carnegie Music Hall, in New York City.

Leo Casana, seventeen years old, who lived with his parents in New York City, was taken to Bellevue Hospital violently insane from smoking cigarettes.

In a boiler explosion at Brownsburg, Ind., three men were instantly killed and five others were seriously injured. The dead are Lan Wasson, engineer; Nate Cook, head sawyer, and Milton Roberts.

President McKinley attended the welcome home from Manila of the Thirteenth Minnesota Regiment in Minneapolis, and made a speech broadly favoring expansion and retention of the Philippines.

J. B. Drumond, of Boston, a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, was killed by his guard, who mistook him for a deer and shot him while they were hunting in the Maine woods.

Mrs. Mattie Askins, of Thompson, Mich., has made a confession that she killed her fourteen-year-old daughter with morphine. The mother then administered the drug to her son and also to herself, but the poison did not kill.

Foreign.

The London Morning Post's Madrid correspondent says: "The appointment of General Weyler as President of the Consultative Council of War has been confirmed, and is severely criticised by both military officials and civilians."

The Neueste Nachrichten, of Berlin, says that the colonial council has adopted a resolution declaring it compatible with German colonial interests to abandon Samoa in return for sufficient indemnification.

Smallpox has broken out at Cape Town, South Africa, among the natives from Johannesburg.

Dr. Klapper, editor of a German paper, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for criticising the Emperor.

The long-standing question regarding the payment for the 2700 tons of coal purchased at St. Thomas, D. W. I., for the United States Government in the war has been settled, the United States Government paying $33,000.

Crown Princess Stephani, widow of the Crown Prince Rudolph, will be married to Count Ellemer Lonyay, nephew of a former Hungarian Prime Minister, in London, on November 22.

The Socialistic Convention in Hanover, Germany, has resolved to move in the Reichstag for the abolition of the lese majeste paragraph of the Penal Code.

Hiram Maxim is preparing to send from London two batteries of Maxim-Nordenfeldt guns to the Philippines for the use of the American troops.

The Queen has sent a personal contribution of $2000 to the family of the French sailor recently shot by the British gunboat Leda while fishing in English waters.

A Philadelphia woman named Caldwell residing in Berlin, was attacked in her residence by a robber, who felled her with his fist, then took her money and valuables and made his escape.

Formal notification that a state of war exists between the South African Republic and Great Britian was made to the French Government by the secretary of the Boer agency in The Hague.

A circular has been sent to the inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary asking for volunteers for the new South African police which it is proposed to organize.

Telegrams received at Vienna from Linz, capital of Upper Austria, on the Danube report that the inhabitants of that district are in a state of terror owing to a series of "Jack the Ripper" murders. Five women have been murdered.

Arthur Sherburne Hardy, the newly appointed United States Minister to Greece, with Mrs. Hardy, has arrived at Athens.

The Colonial Council, it is announced in Berlin, has unanimously approved the proposal that the Government should undertake the construction of the East African Central Railway. The first section will be to Ukami. It is to be built within three years. The cost is estimated at $3,000,000

The British Government is arranging for the enrollment of 500 Newfoundland fishermen in the naval reserve. Interest in the movement is being quickened by the Transvaal war crisis.

The French High Court at Paris, has dismissed the case against M. Grosjean, acc